

No. 13502

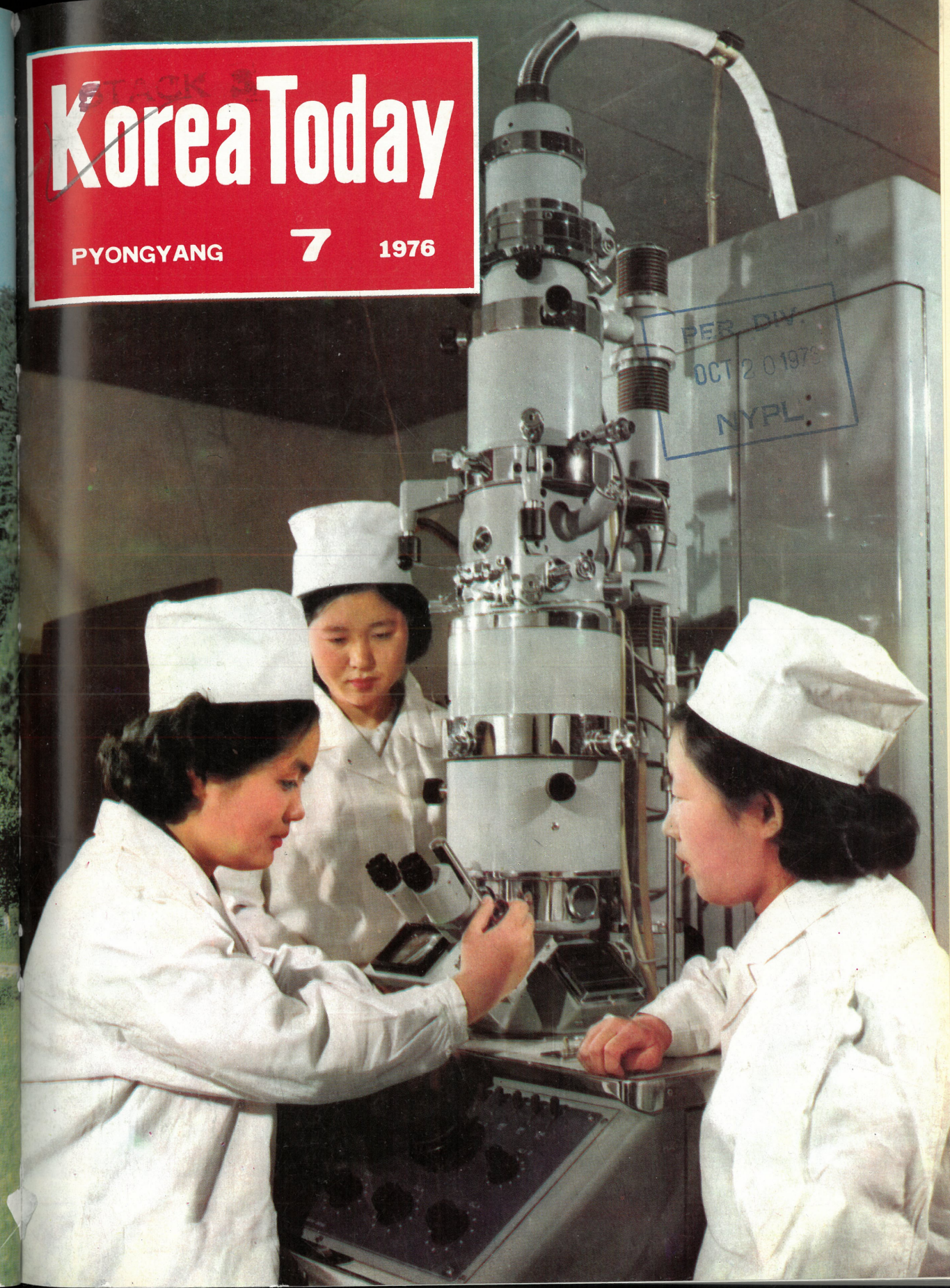


Korea Today

PYONGYANG

7

1976



Korea Today

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES
PUBLISHING HOUSE

No. 7 (238) 1976

Pyongyang, Korea

CONTENTS

Talk with the Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese Politico-theoretical Magazine "Sekai" . . . KIM IL SUNG	2
Decree of Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK "On Adoption of the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children of the DPRK" . .	14
Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	15
Social Position and Role of Women in Our Country	21
The Great Leader Has Made Tractor Operators Pioneers in Rural Technical Revolution	23
A Visit to Chilgol, a Historic Revolutionary Place	33
Korean Reunification Is a Question of Ensuring National Sovereignty on a Nationwide Scale	36
The Juche Idea Gives Methodology of Revolution and Construction	38
National Economy Institute—Training Centre of Able Management Cadres	41
Our Consistent Efforts for Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification	44
Science and Technology Shining Brilliant in Our Long History	47
Fiercely Raging Anti-fascist, Democratization Struggle of South Korean People . .	49
Dirty Injustice and Corruption of the Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique	51
The African Peoples Are Winning Their Revolutionary Cause of Anti-imperialism and Independence	53
"Korean Reunification Is the Most Urgent Demand of the Time That No Force on Earth Can Check"	55

FRONT COVER: Women medical scientists, protectors of human lives

INSIDE FRONT COVER: A museum erected to tell posterity about the great love and solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung associated with the Yonpung-ho Reservoir

INSIDE BACK COVER: A 200,000 kva large-size transformer manufactured by workers of the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant

BACK COVER: Wheat harvesting is in full swing in coop fields yielding rich crop

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

TALK WITH THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE POLITICO- THEORETICAL MAGAZINE "SEKAI"

KIM IL SUNG

(March 28, 1976)

I am very glad first of all that you, Mr. Yasue Ryosuke, have come to our country, and warmly welcome you. And I am very grateful to you for the kind words you have just addressed to me.

I should have met you in Pyongyang, but my present on-the-spot guidance has prevented my doing so. Because you are supposed to go home soon, I have invited you to come all the way here like this. I hope you will understand this.

I have looked through your questionnaire in which you asked me to explain many problems including the questions of Korea's reunification and Korea-Japan relationship. I have also read the content of your talk with our functionaries. Upon reading it I realized that you are deeply concerned about our country and our activities.

You asked me to explain the reunification question of Korea at length, so I am going to mention, first of all, a few points about the reunification question of our country.

Because the Korean question is a part of the international affairs in general, the problem of Korean reunification is unthinkable apart from the world's situation.

Since your last visit to our country, the

world's situation has undergone a very complex change. Recent years have witnessed a great change in the international situation.

The raw material, fuel and food crises have become aggravated on the worldwide scale and many capitalist and imperialist countries are in the grip of an economic crisis.

The US imperialists, in particular, are in a serious fuel crisis. Saying that the United States has fuel resources to last it only 30 years to come, the Americans themselves speak out loudly that they should secure new fuel markets, new fuel bases. US Secretary of State Kissinger cannot be regarded as having spoken for nothing when he openly said that if the Arab nations should use the fuel weapon the United States would resort to real weapons. This we can say is a cry of distress given by the imperialists gripped in the vice of a crisis.

As the non-aligned states, the countries of the third world put up an energetic struggle to protect their natural resources, the imperialists are falling into an ever more serious economic crisis and find themselves floundering in an economic panic.

The imperialists are now making desperate

attempts to wriggle out of the economic crisis.

They are intensifying their manoeuvres to split and alienate the non-aligned states, the third world countries from each other, perpetrating overthrowing, subversive activities in all parts of the world.

The United States is using its food weapon against the fuel weapon of the third world countries. Besides, it is producing large quantities of weapons and selling them to other countries at high prices, while supplying weapons to such countries as cannot manufacture them to cause them to feud and antagonize and fight among themselves. Thus, it is now trying to get out of the crisis. This is one of the tactics employed now by the US imperialists in Asia and many other parts of the world.

The United States is ostentatiously holding the signboard of "peace" while stepping up its war preparations secretly.

The US authorities are resorting to the double-faced tactics. On the one hand, they employ the tactics of putting up the signboard of "peace" to fool people while, on the other, working craftily to expand military bases and step up war preparations.

Outwardly, the US imperialists are loud-mouthed about "peace" and "easing of tensions", but, in actual fact, have not waived their wild design for world domination. Strategically, the US imperialists are now preparing for a world war.

They are trying to find a way out from the economic crisis by means of war. Seen from the historical point of view, too, this is how the imperialists used to behave themselves. Whenever they found themselves in an acute economic crisis they sought for a solution in a war. Such manoeuvres on the part of the imperialists also let loose the First and Second World Wars.

Just before the Second World War, too, the imperialists concluded "non-aggression treaties" and "neutrality pacts" with other countries under the signboard of "peace".

But in the long run, they unleashed the war. No war is started on a prearranged date. The imperialists hasten their war preparations behind the screen of "peace" and start war at any time when the chance arrives.

While stepping up the war preparations, the US imperialists are now scheming to find a solution by splitting the countries of the third world and destroying them one by one.

The Korean question, too, should be studied in the context of such aggressive moves of US imperialism.

The US imperialists are applying to Korea the same artifice of aggression they are employing everywhere in the world. They are scheming to divide our country and continue to hold south Korea in their grip.

In trying to keep south Korea in their grip, the US imperialists aim primarily at tightening their control of Japan. They think that only when they have control over Japan can they treat other countries of Asia as colonies.

The US imperialists want to keep south Korea under their thumb partly because they want to make south Korea their permanent raw material base. It is a fact that they lust for the raw materials in south Korea. Sometime ago I found an article in a certain country's magazine which predicted that Korea had huge oil deposits, which might possibly touch off troubles in Korea. It looks like that the US imperialists are craving for the oil resources found in the continental shelves near the Korean peninsula.

To the US imperialists it is also essential to have control over south Korea as a military base. They want to seize the whole of Korea and, further, realize their world domination by using south Korea as their military, strategic base. They want south Korea as a military base to deter the Soviet Union and China and tighten their control of Japan.

After their ignominious defeat in Indochina the US imperialists are further straining the situation in our country, precisely

because they want to materialize these aggressive ends. The Korean question is more complex now than when I first met you.

At present the US imperialists are blackmailing us seriously with threats of war. By mobilizing the publications in their service they keep clamouring about a "plan for nine-day operations" or a "plan for five-day operations", and are openly speaking out that they would unhesitatingly use even nuclear weapons if a war should break out in Korea some day.

They have already deployed numerous nuclear weapons along the Military Demarcation Line in our country, and recently are carrying out boisterous war exercises every day. Sometime ago they went to the length of mobilizing their marines stationed in Okinawa for a vociferous war exercise. If they want the peaceful reunification of Korea, why should they keep holding war exercises noisily? Not we but exactly the US imperialists are obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The US imperialists do not want Korea's reunification, and neither do south Korea's present rulers. The latter are colluding with the former. The present south Korean rulers are acting strictly on orders from the US Central Intelligence Agency. Therefore, unless they are out of its control, the question cannot be solved. The present rulers of south Korea have handed south Korea over to the US imperialists as a military base and the latter try to continue to use it as a colonial military base.

Since the US imperialist strategy to keep Korea divided and perpetuate their occupation of south Korea remains unchanged, we cannot expect their immediate withdrawal from there. In the light of the prevailing situation now, the US imperialists are hardly likely to give up south Korea and withdraw.

The Korean question is confronted with a very great difficulty. So it is by no means a simple matter. The Korean question is more complicated and difficult than the question

of Indochina.

In order to drive the US imperialists out of south Korea, the south Korean, Japanese and other Asian peoples must be awakened and fight forcefully against them. However, the south Korean people and a considerable number of Asian people are not yet sufficiently awakened to the sinister aggressive activities of the US imperialists, and they do not wage a vigorous struggle against their presence in Asia and their domination and control of Asian nations. Some south Koreans do hate US imperialism, but there are still some others who regard US imperialism as "benefactor" who gives them some sort of "favour", and think that only when they cling to the US, can they be given rice to eat.

The present rulers of south Korea and Japan do not oppose the colonial rule of US imperialism; they obey it faithfully. With its backing, they are craftily working to prevent the peoples from awakening, while harassing and repressing them in various ways. The rulers are engrossing the peoples in finding a way out of their dire poverty.

Judging from the prevailing situation, it seems that the question of Korea's reunification will be solved through a hard-fought struggle.

Now I will reply to your question concerning the situation following the publication of the North-South Joint Statement.

The North-South Joint Statement published in July 1972 makes clear the three principles of national reunification—reunifying the homeland independently and peacefully and achieving great national unity by transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals and systems. These are good principles.

The three principles clarified in the North-South Joint Statement were proposed by us and the south Korean authorities agreed to them. When publishing this statement, they consented to the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and solemnly pledged before

the whole nation that they would implement them in good faith.

However, as soon as the North-South Joint Statement was published, the south Korean authorities negated one by one the principles and agreements in this statement. They published the North-South Joint Statement on the one hand, and, on the other, negated it. This appears to be the tactics of the US imperialists.

When publishing the North-South Joint Statement, we put forward the principle of independence, presupposing that Koreans should reunify the homeland by themselves without relying on the US or on any other nations. The south Korean authorities, too, declared that they, as Koreans, would seek a policy of national reunification for themselves, without relying on a great power or any other foreign countries.

But at a press conference held the day after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, a high-ranking official of south Korea made an absurd statement that because the UN was not an outside force, the "UN forces" must continue to be stationed in south Korea. This was a plain utterance that rejected the principle of independence made clear in the North-South Joint Statement. If, when meeting us, the south Korean authorities had said that they tried to solve the question of national reunification through relying on outside forces or they intended to perpetuate the division of the country, we would never have published the joint statement with them.

The south Korean authorities also denied the principle of great national unity agreed upon in the North-South Joint Statement. If the south Korean authorities had even the slightest willingness to collaborate with us on the principle of great national unity, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals and systems, they should desist from their anti-communist policy. How can they achieve the great national unity, opposing communism, instead of collaborating with

Communists? Following the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, the south Korean authorities intensified their "anti-communist" campaign slandering and opposing the northern half of the Republic; they claimed that there was no reason, no ground whatsoever for them to revise the "Anti-Communist Law" and the "National Security Law".

The puppet clique of south Korea continued with their activities for national partition in violation of the principles and agreements of the North-South Joint Statement on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and, in June 1973, they advocated that the north and south of our country should enter the UN separately. This laid bare their true intention to internationally legalize and perpetuate our nation's division. Since liberation up to date our people have already suffered indescribably great misfortunes and pains because of the split of the territory and nation, and how can we tolerate their activities to perpetuate it? As the US imperialists do not quit south Korea, it is impossible to reunify the country right away, but it is absolutely unnecessary to legalize the division. We cannot legalize and recognize the permanent division of the country.

Legalizing and perpetuating the division of the nation is a treachery to sell out the country and the people, it is a crime that can never be erased out of history. We have no desire at all to hand down to posterity a historical record of treachery on the country and the nation being sold out.

Why, then, is the north-south dialogue at a stalemate now?

At present the south Korean authorities are alleging that the north-south dialogue has been disrupted because we are insincere. But that is not true.

We started the north-south dialogue for the purpose of creating favourable conditions for achieving great national unity and hastening the country's reunification as much

as practicable. In order to achieve the great national unity in accordance with the principles of the North-South Joint Statement, it is necessary to guarantee the democratization of society and the freedom of political activity of all parties, groupings and personages of all walks of life.

The south Korean authorities, however, are imprisoning and savagely repressing many patriotic democrats, youth and students of south Korea who fight against the division of the homeland and for the democratization of south Korean society. The reactionary rulers of south Korea had Kim Dae Jung kidnapped in Japan in broad daylight and are repressing him through a trial, because he opposed their treacherous policies against the country and the people; and they jailed poet Kim Ji Ha because he had written a poem that criticized them. They stigmatize any opponent as a Communist and, on the charge of the violation of the "Anti-Communist Law", are arresting, imprisoning and murdering him brutally. The reactionary south Korean rulers are repressing numerous religious people and even the former south Korean "President" Yun Bo Son on the charge of the violation of the "Anti-Communist Law". Nobody would believe that such people as the religious people and Yun Bo Son are Communists.

How can we meet the south Korean authorities and hold a dialogue when they are repressing the patriotic democrats, youth and students so harshly? We can no longer tolerate the fact that the south Korean authorities are intensifying their repression of south Korea's patriotic democrats, youth and students behind the signboard of dialogue.

And since the south Korean authorities are trying to detain foreign forces by the sleeve and working to perpetuate the division of the country, we cannot resume our dialogue with them. We mean to have talks in order to reunify the country; and what is the use of meeting them, when the south Korean authorities try to keep the country divided? It is

of no use to hold talks for the partition of the country with those who seek the division of the country.

In the present situation the resumption of the north-south dialogue is impossible, however hard we try. The present south Korean authorities do not understand our intentions, because they have no policy, think nothing of the nation and humanity, and have no logic. A dialogue is tenable when each party's intentions are understood, so how can a dialogue be held when we are not understood?

We can resume the dialogue even now if the south Korean authorities stop repressing the democrats, release the arrested and detained youth, students and patriots, desist from their fascist rule and take the road to democracy, stop the activities for national division and move towards reunification.

We have never disrupted the north-south dialogue; we always keep the door to the dialogue open. We have proposed on a number of occasions to convoke a Great National Congress composed of representatives of all political parties and social organizations, personages of various circles and the Democratic Republican Party of south Korea included, and hold discussions on the problem of the reunification of the nation.

Next, I will answer to your question on the peace agreement.

Right now, our country is in frontal confrontation with the US imperialists. So we must conclude a peace agreement with the US; we cannot do so with anybody else.

It is the US imperialist aggressors who are acting as masters in south Korea now. They have full command of armed forces there. It is also the US imperialists who concluded the Military Armistice Agreement with us. The question of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement should be settled only by the DPRK and the US authorities that factually signed the Armistice Agreement and have real powers to guarantee peace in Korea.

The south Korean authorities oppose this reasonable proposal of ours; they ask how it is possible to have US troops withdraw from south Korea and conclude a peace agreement without any specific plans. But we have made clear the detailed measures to be taken after the conclusion of the peace agreement.

As one of the detailed measures for easing tensions between north and south after the signing of the Korea-US peace agreement on condition that US troops are withdrawn from south Korea, we proposed, first of all, to reduce the number of the armed forces of the north and the south to 100,000 or less respectively. In addition, we proposed that the north and the south prevent armed conflict with each other and refrain from resorting to force of arms against each other and that both parties resume talks on the country's reunification in accordance with the three principles of national reunification clarified in the North-South Joint Statement. It is absolutely untrue that we have no specific proposal on what is to be done following the conclusion of the peace agreement.

Although the specific steps to be taken after the conclusion of the peace agreement between Korea and the US were explained, the US and south Korean authorities deliberately claim that we have no specific plans, because they do not want to conclude a peace agreement. The US authorities are unwilling to sign a peace agreement with us.

Two years have elapsed since a letter was sent to the United States Congress in the name of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposing that negotiations be held on the question of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. But the United States has not yet replied to the letter. And last year the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling on the powers signatory to the Military Armistice Agreement of Korea to withdraw the US troops from south Korea and replace the Armistice

Agreement with a peace agreement. The US imperialists are ignoring the decision of the UN General Assembly as well. Even a UN General Assembly decision falls flat with the US imperialists. To the US imperialists only what they themselves utter makes law but what others say cannot be law. This is just what the US imperialists are like.

Judging by all the facts, the United States authorities do not want to conclude a peace agreement with us because they aim to prevent the reunification of our country and keep it divided for ever.

When we proposed the United States to conclude a peace agreement, the south Korean authorities came forward with a proposal for the so-called "non-aggression treaty". This "treaty" is not designed for the reunification of our country. The purport of the "treaty" is that the north and the south of Korea should remain divided as two states and promise not to attack each other. In the final analysis, this is designed to legalize the partition of our country. Even though our country is divided temporarily, why should we sign a meaningless "non-aggression treaty" legalizing the division? The peace agreement we proposed and the "non-aggression treaty" the south Korean authorities put forward are essentially different.

The US imperialists and the south Korean authorities keep on fussing about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion". In Korea today there exists the threat of northward invasion from the south and not the "threat of southward invasion" from the north. Not we but precisely the US imperialists and the south Korean authorities are creating the danger of war; we are not threatening south Korea but the US imperialists are threatening us. Who will believe that such a small country as ours is threatening the United States that is seeking to dominate the world? No people in the world believe it. And yet the US imperialists and the south Korean authorities persist in their unfounded argument that we are threatening south

Korea. Quite contrary is the fact; the Americans are threatening us, refusing to conclude a peace agreement and hold a dialogue with us.

What, then, should be done in the future to solve the question of Korea's reunification?

In my opinion there must be some conditions matured and a certain length of time needed for the realization of Korea's reunification. The people's struggle will never emerge victorious automatically.

The reunification of our country requires, first of all, the awakening of both the south Korean people and the Japanese people.

The people in south Korea and the Japanese people should awaken and wage a joint struggle against US imperialism's aggression and interference, thus making it impossible for the US imperialists to control south Korea and Japan any longer. This is prerequisite for an early solution of the question of our country's reunification. But as yet their forces are not strong enough to do so.

The democratic forces in south Korea are now fighting in difficult conditions caused by the south Korean puppets' repression which is being intensified in compliance with the US imperialists' wirepulling. But I think the south Korean and Japanese peoples will be further awakened through their struggle in the future, since they suffered greatly in the past and waged many struggles to extricate themselves from the sufferings.

Although they are now living helplessly, the south Korean people will certainly become awakened under the enemy's uninterrupted fascist repression and gradually turn out in a struggle. Historical experience affords good illustrations of this.

The more cruel the reactionaries' repression becomes, the more awakened the people will be.

Broad sections of the people in the world are now gradually awakening in the course of struggle. Thus the general situation is de-

veloping in favour of world peace and the progressive people the world over.

A few days ago I met a government friendship delegation from Ethiopia. In monarchical Ethiopia the reactionary rulers suppressed the people very cruelly. The rulers' suppression of the people reached the extremes and the people suffered from starvation. Thus the people's anti-government sentiments mounted daily and, at last, young officers rose in revolt and toppled the monarchical regime. After the overthrow of monarchism Ethiopia is following the progressive path. At present Ethiopia is carrying out the land reform and making a national democratic revolution in many respects.

The state of affairs in Portugal is similar. In the past Portugal was no less fascistized than Spain under Franco's reign. But now the people are striving energetically to follow the road of democratic development. Of course, that country has a number of complicated problems yet to be solved. But, in any case, the more ruthlessly the people are suppressed, the more rapidly the progressive forces grow. This has been proved by facts.

The democratic forces of south Korea are weak now, but the south Korean people will sooner or later awaken to become a formidable force for national reunification. The south Korean people can never go in rags and hungry indefinitely, without any political liberties and rights, under the oppression of the puppet clique.

I believe many of the Japanese people think that Japan should get out of US control and follow the path of independence.

Further, it is of importance for the solution of Korea's reunification question to arouse more extensively world public opinion subscribing to the reunification of Korea and expose before the people throughout the world the unwarranted acts committed by the US imperialists in south Korea.

It is necessary to arouse the opinion of the peoples of the world on the Korean question on a wider scale, so that broader segments

of the peoples of the world should be acquainted better with the national misery and distress the Korean people are suffering owing to the division of the country and the nation.

Now the south Korean authorities are scheming to fascistize south Korea as the Franco clique of Spain did, but it is no more than a fantastic daydream.

In the future, we will widely introduce and publicize to the peoples of the world the criminal barbarities perpetrated by the US imperialists in south Korea and the pains suffered by the south Korean people under the fascist tyranny, and more vigorously stir up world public opinion on the Korean question. At present the opinion of the peoples of the world as to the goings-on in south Korea is not called up as widely as it should be.

Only when the opinion of the peoples throughout the world supporting the Korean people's cause of reunification is aroused more briskly, is it possible to avert war in Korea, preserve peace in Asia and reunify Korea in a peaceful way. We will strive to excite world public opinion on the Korean question more vigorously and thus make the Korean question the focal point of attention both in the Asian and the world affairs.

When the opinion of the peoples of the world regarding the Korean question is stirred up, the awareness of the people and democrats in south Korea will also increase and their fighting will and spirit rise higher. In particular, when the solidarity movement is conducted briskly in Japan in support of the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, it will further stimulate the south Korean people in their democratic movement.

Now I would like to touch briefly on the question of Korea-Japan relations.

This question also relates to the US. Only when the US takes its hands off Japan can the relations between Korea and Japan develop smoothly.

At present the Japanese government consults the Americans on every question and acts in accordance with the "two Koreas"

policy of the US. So the question of Korea-Japan relations cannot be settled.

Japan should take an attitude of assisting in the reunification of Korea and should have the hope that we in Korea, its next-door neighbour, will live in peace, without quarrelling. I think many Japanese are now hoping this. However, the Japanese government tails after the US imperialist policy to divide our country into "two Koreas". Because the Japanese government is moving by the US imperialists' locomotive on the track of their strategic policy, there is no way of improving the relations between Korea and Japan.

We are not disappointed at the Japanese government's unfriendly attitude towards our country. The Japanese government takes this attitude not in accordance with the Japanese people's will but in accordance with the will of the US; it is the doing of a handful of Japanese reactionaries who follow the US. That is why we do not blame the Japanese people in the slightest.

Since the question of improving the relations between Korea and Japan is not yet on the order of the day, we consider that it is of no use to raise this question to the Japanese government; we don't think it necessary.

In the future, too, we will continually strive to strengthen our friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people, and will do everything possible to this end.

Now, on your question concerning our foreign policy.

Our foreign policy is the same as in the past. The important aspect of our foreign policy is to strengthen solidarity with the third world countries, the non-aligned countries.

Since their latest economic crisis started, the US imperialists have intensified their activities to split the third world countries and the non-aligned countries. In disuniting these countries, they try to take advantage of their vulnerable points. As for those countries that are short of food, the US imperialists give them some food in an effort to realize their demands; and they provide some countries

with weapons in order to make their political demands on them. On the whole, the present US imperialist strategy is to disorganize the third world countries and the non-aligned countries to prevent them from uniting together.

The US imperialists fear the unity of the third world countries more than anything else. Through their experience at the UN, the US imperialists have often felt that the unity of the third world countries is undesirable. As the third world countries united and vigorously fought to prevent the reduction of the prices of raw materials and against their arbitrary plunder, the US imperialists were more terror-stricken. So the US imperialists are now stretching out their hands not only to Latin-American countries but also to Asian and African countries, and are carrying out extensive activities to divide these countries.

Our present policy is to do all we can to prevent the third world countries from being disunited and strengthen their solidarity.

At present the third world countries have quite a few hardships. First of all, they have many economic bottlenecks. Therefore, it is essential for the third world countries to strengthen their economic cooperation. The third world countries can overcome the economic difficulties if they closely cooperate with each other on the principle of filling each other's needs.

The next headache for the third world countries is that they have not yet solved the question of their own native cadres. In the past when they ruled these countries, the imperialists prevented them from training the native cadres. As a result, these countries have now very few technicians; all they have are only some experts of civic science.

At present the third world countries are laying emphasis on agriculture, which I think is very good.

In recent years, under the influence of the cold front, not only the countries situated north of the equator but also those near it

have suffered great damages. In this situation, it is very important that the third world countries take agriculture in hand, determined to solve the food problem for themselves. Taking agriculture in hand will enable them to solve the food problem for their peoples quickly and thus preserve their national independence and sovereignty.

Our country is increasing economic cooperation and political unity with the third world countries, the non-aligned countries. It is true that ours is a small country, and we cannot give much help to other countries economically. However, we pass on our experience to the third world countries and send them our technicians who are capable of undertaking irrigation projects.

With the summit conference of non-aligned states ahead, the non-aligned countries are making preparations to take part in the conference. Now everybody consents to the non-aligned countries forging unity. But what is important is how the non-aligned countries should achieve their unity and how they can avoid playing into the hands of the imperialists. Therefore, I think, the forthcoming summit conference of non-aligned states will exhaustively discuss the strengthening of their international solidarity.

The third world countries will not be disorganized and cut into pieces in accordance with the imperialist strategy. The people are sharply watching the manoeuvres of the imperialists. The USCIA will not be able to pull the wool over the eyes of the people no matter what crafty and insidious artifice it may resort to. The wild ambition of the US imperialists will be frustrated in the long run.

These are my general answers. If you have any further questions you may ask.

QUESTION: May I understand that there still remain unchanged your conceptions of the spirit of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, the proposals made by your country after its publication, in particular, on the Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced on June 23, 1973 by Your Excellency Mr. President?

ANSWER: Our views expressed in the

North-South Joint Statement are still effective. We intend to make continued efforts to carry our point.

However, we do not mean that we will never agree to other than what we propose. If both the north and the south sit together and have serious discussions, there may emerge better proposals. Then we are ready to agree to them. Even if some of our views are not accepted we will not insist only on our views for the sake of great national unity and the country's reunification. We are going to subordinate everything to great national unity and to the cause of national reunification.

QUESTION: Your Excellency Mr. President always say that you will not interfere with south Korea, that you have no intention to impose the socialist system on south Korea, and that different political systems can co-exist and people with different religious beliefs can live in one country. Nevertheless, there have been various speculations about this. What are your views?

ANSWER: At present the south Korean rulers are spreading a lie that we intend to "communize" south Korea and impose communism on it. More than once we have already declared that we would not force socialism upon south Korea. If we do not impose the socialist system of the northern half of the Republic on south Korea and the south Korean authorities do not try to destroy our socialist system, we think, we, both of us, as one and the same nation, can move forward together while keeping two systems intact. If both sides settle problems of common national interest and concern by united efforts, it will be greatly conducive to the coordinated progress of the country and the people.

True, class antagonisms have already disappeared in the northern half of the Republic, but the class problem is yet to be solved in south Korea. How to settle class relations in south Korea is a matter of the south Korean people themselves. We will not meddle in it.

QUESTION: Those who well understand what Your Excellency Mr. President have just said interpret

it correctly. But some people, while gradually forming correct views through struggles, are apprehensive lest socialism should be imposed on them amid possible confusion after they have overthrown Pak Jung Hi through hard efforts. What are your views on this?

ANSWER: At present some south Korean democrats fear lest the Communists should take advantage of their democratic movement to impose socialism on them. We have more than once declared that we will not impose socialism on south Korea. So we will not do such a thing.

Let the south Korean people themselves choose the road to take. If socialism is forced on, it will cause indigestion. It is meaningless to force socialism on those who do not understand socialism correctly.

We have no intention to impose socialism on south Korea; and we have no plan to do so. In dealing with any question we are consistent in our opposition to subjectivism. Subjectivism is incompatible with the principle of socialism and communism.

QUESTION: At present the US has nuclear warheads in south Korea. And last year the US Secretary of Defence threatened and blackmailed your country, declaring that if you "invade the south" they would check it with nuclear weapons. As regards this statement, I would like to ask Your Excellency Mr. President if you have the idea of forestalling it with nuclear weapons.

ANSWER: We have no intention of arming ourselves with nuclear weapons. We have not enough money to produce nuclear weapons or any adequate place to test them.

The US imperialists say they will use nuclear weapons if war breaks out in Korea, in order to browbeat us. Even if war bursts forth in Korea, they would not be able to use nuclear weapons. How can they use nuclear weapons here in Korea when friend and foe will grapple with each other? Should the enemy use nuclear weapons, he will also get killed. That is why I called fools those who said they would use nuclear weapons if war broke out in Korea.

At present the south Korean rulers are stubbornly asking the US imperialists for a nuclear umbrella, but we do not ask other

countries for nuclear weapons or a nuclear umbrella.

QUESTION: The speculation is rife concerning negotiations between your country and the US. I would like to hear Your Excellency Mr. President's views on it.

ANSWER: We have a lot of problems, including that of a peace agreement, on which we must settle account with the US authorities. So we do not mean that we are not willing to have any talks or contact with them.

But, under any circumstances, we will have talks or contact with the US on an equal footing, not in such a way as to entreat them.

We are ready to have talks with the US authorities even now if they accept our proposal to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. But the US authorities have not yet given any answer to our Republic's proposal on the conclusion of a peace agreement or shown any affirmative reaction. Therefore, we do not want to go to the trouble of knocking at the door, begging them for a dialogue. We have already tapped at the door, asking the US for talks on the question of concluding a peace agreement. But the US authorities have given us no reply. So, we cannot ask them to have talks with us against their will, can we?

QUESTION: There has recently been much talk about "cross recognition". I know well that Your Excellency Mr. President are totally against it. If China, the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan take some initiatives, and this not in the form of "cross recognition", in connection with the reunification question of your country, will you reject all of them no matter what they are?

ANSWER: The question of other countries' so-called "cross recognition" of the north and the south of our country is also connected with the fundamental question of the reunification of the country.

The present "government" of south Korea is against national reunification, insists on the split of the nation, detains the outside forces by the sleeve and hinders great national unity. So, the recognition of this "go-

vernment" implies not reunification but permanent division for our country. The south Korean authorities prattle that reunification would be possible even after the north and the south join the UN as "two Koreas". This is a hackneyed trick of the quislings. We can never agree to the so-called "cross recognition" proposed by the US imperialists and their lackeys for the purpose of creating "two Koreas" and dividing our country into north and south for good.

Some people say: The present south Korean authorities hold the reins of "government", and how can this be ignored? But the present "government" of south Korea is not an independent government the independent states should deal with. Therefore, as far as this "government" exists, there can be no "cross recognition" of the north and the south of our country.

We are positively opposed not only to the question of "cross recognition" of the north and the south of Korea, but also to any form of initiatives that envisage the division of our nation. Of course, as far as an initiative leading to our country's reunification is concerned, that is another matter.

As for the present south Korean "government", no relations should be maintained with it, but it must be thoroughly isolated. Positive support should be given to the people of south Korea in their struggle for democracy, so that a democratic government is established in south Korea. If the south Korean authorities stop fascist suppression—arresting and jailing people and democrats—and if they frankly admit their past crimes against the country and the people and promise to stop such acts, then the matter will be different.

QUESTION: Your Excellency Mr. President have remarked very briefly on the question of Korea-Japan relations. Yet, I think your brief remarks have explained everything. Nevertheless, I should like to ask a few more questions.

If the Japanese government's attitude remains unchanged as it is now, should we think that the question of concluding the once-much-talked-about fisheries agreement between Korea and Japan is infeasible?

ANSWER: If it is a private fisheries agreement, not one between the two governments, I think it is feasible. Needless to say, even a private fisheries agreement should be guaranteed by the Japanese government.

QUESTION: I think it is a fairly good thing that after the "Shoseimaru" incident the Japanese government suggested the conclusion of a fisheries agreement with your Republic. What do you think about this?

ANSWER: In Japan there was once much talk about the need to conclude a fisheries agreement between Korea and Japan. And it was also said that a fisheries delegation

would be dispatched to our country. I do not know well if that was the intention of the Japanese government or of some individuals. But, in any case, we want contact and mutual visits between the Korean and the Japanese people, and we cannot close our gate to our neighbour Japan. So, if the Japanese government allows and guarantees it, I think the question of fisheries relations between the individuals of Korea and Japan can possibly be solved to some extent.

I am very glad I have met and talked with you after a long interval.

DECREE OF SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF DPRK

"On Adoption of the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children of the DPRK"

Bringing up well and properly educating the children is a most important and responsible work related to the prospects of the revolution and one of the indispensable conditions for the complete victory of socialism.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, on the basis of the brilliant revolutionary traditions established during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, advanced a correct policy for nurturing and educating children at each stage of the development of the revolution and have always paid deep attention to the work of bringing them up to be healthy and intelligent.

On the basis of the successes already achieved in bringing up the children under public care, the historic 5th Congress of our Party presented a policy on rearing all the children at nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

As a result of the brilliant materialization of the Juche-oriented programme for nursing the children set forth by the 5th Party Congress, an advanced nursing and upbringing system has been firmly set up in our country, all the children are growing up happily and healthily as reliable heirs to our revolutionary cause, at the modernly-equipped nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense, and the women are taking an active part in social activities free from the burdens of bringing up their children.

The great success registered in rearing the children under public care is a shining fruition of the wise leadership of our Party and a correct policy of the Government of the Republic; it is a salient proof of the superiority of our socialist system under which the masses of the working people are the masters of all things and all things serve them.

Today we are faced with the tasks to consolidate and develop the nurture and education system to meet the new demands of the development of our revolution for achieving the complete victory of socialism by stepping up the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and intensify still more the work of rearing the children in a cultured and scientific way and educating them revolutionarily.

For the brilliant accomplishment of the honourable tasks, it is necessary to consolidate by law the successes already scored in nursing and educating the children and legally stipulate the principles and demands for their nurture and education in accordance with socialist pedagogy.

The Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea based on the great Juche idea provides a firm guarantee for further strengthening the work of nursing and educating the children in accordance with the principles of socialist pedagogy.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK decides as follows:

1. The Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is adopted.

2. The Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be put in force from June 1, 1976.

KIM IL SUNG

President of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, April 29, 1976

LAW ON THE NURSING AND UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

CHAPTER 1. THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE LAW ON THE NURSING AND UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN OF THE DPRK

Article 1 In the DPRK children are the future of the country, reserves for the building of communism, and successors to our revolutionary cause, who will carry forward the revolution.

Article 2 Bringing up children under public care is one of the major policies of the socialist state; it is an educational method based on socialist pedagogy.

The DPRK rears all the children in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

Article 3 Parents are free to raise their children at their homes, instead of sending them to nurseries, though they are at nursery age.

Article 4 The Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children of the DPRK inherits the brilliant revolutionary traditions created in the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the country and the liberty and happiness of the people.

Article 5 The Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children of the DPRK is guided solely by the great Juche idea of the Workers' Party of Korea, a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the reality of our country.

Article 6 The Law on the Nursing and

Upbringing of Children of the DPRK further consolidates and develops the advanced system of rearing children established in the whole of our country, so as to contribute to training all of them to be revolutionary new men of Juche type, to the sacred cause of emancipating women from the heavy burden of raising children, to the vigorous acceleration of the building of socialism in the country, and to the historic cause of revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society.

Article 7 The DPRK shows every consideration to the children so that all of them may grow most happily under the best, up-to-date conditions for their nursing and upbringing. This benefit is firmly guaranteed by the splendid socialist system established in our country, the solid foundations of the independent national economy, and the socialist policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and Government of the Republic which consider it the supreme principle of their activities steadily to elevate the material and cultural standards of the people. The benefit increases continually with the strengthening of the nation's economic foundations.

Article 8 In the guidance and management of the nursing and upbringing of children the state implements the mass line based on the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method by which superiors help subordinates and, by giving priority to political work, arouse the voluntary enthusiasm

of the nursery and kindergarten teachers and other people who serve the child-rearing establishments.

Article 9 The DPRK raises in nurseries and kindergartens at state expense the children of the foreigners who come to seek refuge after struggling for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and for the freedom of scientific and cultural pursuits, if their parents so desire.

Article 10 The term children in this law means the children who have not yet reached school age.

CHAPTER II. THE RAISING OF CHILDREN AT STATE AND PUBLIC EXPENSE

Article 11 The state institutions and social and cooperative organizations fully meet the requirements of the Juche idea in the nursing and upbringing of children that men should be given centrality in all considerations and that everything should be made to serve men.

Article 12 The state institutions and social and cooperative organizations are responsible for ensuring all that is necessary for the nursing and upbringing of children in accordance with the principle of "The best thing to the children."

Article 13 The state institutions and social and cooperative organizations build modern nurseries and kindergartens at the best places and furnish them with excellent nursing and educational equipment, and physical training and playing facilities.

The state institutions and social and cooperative organizations provide the nurseries and kindergartens with musical instruments, toys, publications, teaching things, etc.

Article 14 The state institutions and social and cooperative organizations build children's parks and playgrounds in towns,

villages and in all other places where there are children and furnish them with various playing facilities.

Article 15 In the DPRK food is supplied to all the children from their birth.

Article 16 The state institutions and social and cooperative organizations provide nurseries and kindergartens with milk, meat, eggs, fruits, vegetables, sweets and other processed foodstuffs.

The expenses of the foodstuffs supplied to nursery and kindergarten children are borne by the state and social and cooperative organizations.

Article 17 The state makes children's clothes, shoes and other goods as best it can, and sets the prices in such a degree as to compensate the production costs or even lower and bears the margin.

Article 18 The state brings up in baby farms and orphanages the children who are not in a position to receive parental care.

Article 19 The state affords special protection to the children of dead revolutionaries and patriots, the dependants of the People's Army personnel and disabled soldiers and pays deep concern to their nursing and upbringing.

Article 20 Mothers with children enjoy special protection by the state.

The state guarantees women maternity leave. Their wages, provisions and shares of distribution for the period of the maternity leave are borne by the state or by social and cooperative organizations.

The state has all the pregnant women registered in good time through maternity hospitals or other medical establishments, gives them systematic medical service and maternity aids free of charge and protects their health after delivery.

The state has the pregnant women assigned to easy work suitable to them and guarantees the mothers with babies the suckling-time during working hours.

The state reduces the working hours of the

mothers with many children on full pay.

Article 21 The state grants special benefits to both the mothers who bear and breed two or more children at once and their children.

These mothers receive a definite period of additional paid leave after their delivery.

The state supplies triplets with clothes, quilts and milk-made goods for a year free of charge, pays subsidies for their upbringing till their school age and responsibly looks after the health of the children and their mothers through medical workers especially designated.

CHAPTER III. CULTURED AND SCIENTIFIC REARING OF CHILDREN

Article 22 It is the loftiest duty for revolutionaries to bring up healthy and intelligent children, the flower-buds of the nation.

The state deeply interests itself in rearing children in a cultured and scientific manner.

Article 23 Nurseries and kindergartens look after the children with as warm care as that of their mothers and bring them up in accordance with the regulations on collective upbringing and hygienic prevention.

The children's living places are kept neat and tidy and adequate temperature and humidity maintained in their rooms.

The children are looked after hygienically and made to undergo regular physical training through air, sunshine, water and medical instruments and sports goods, in keeping with their age and constitutions, so as to improve their health.

Article 24 Nurseries and kindergartens feed children a sufficient amount of varied staple foods and snacks suited to their age and features, in compliance with nutrition lists.

Article 25 The state gives systematic me-

dical service to the nursery and kindergarten children.

All medical services designed for the protection and improvement of children's health are free of charge in accord with the system of universal free medical care in force in our country.

The state assigns medical workers to every nursery and kindergarten, supplies them with medical instruments and medicine and has the diseases of children prevented and treated in good time through specialized medical establishments.

Article 26 The state sees that children's wards are set up everywhere there are nurseries to thoroughly protect the children's health and fully guarantee the women their social activities.

The children's wards give medical treatment to those nursery children who are so slightly ill that hospitalization is unnecessary.

Article 27 The state sets up good recuperation facilities for children at hot springs, spas, seashores and scenic spots to promote their health.

Article 28 The state institutions and nurturing establishments synthesize and analyze the children's health and development and take appropriate steps, and bring them up in a scientific way and steadily develop the nurturing.

CHAPTER IV. REVOLUTIONARY NURTURE AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Article 29 Rearing and educating the rising generation in a revolutionary manner from their early years is an important task that guarantees the prosperity and progress of the country and the bright future of the revolution.

The state devotes primary efforts to rearing and educating all the children to be rev-

olutionaries of Juche type at nurseries and kindergartens in accordance with the principle of socialist pedagogy.

Article 30 The state educates children to remember our past and the south Korean people and to love our socialist system and the bright future of communism.

Article 31 The state educates children in the collectivist spirit of "One for all and all for one!"

Article 32 The state institutions and nurturing establishments teach the children to have love for work and accustom them to work from their early years.

Article 33 The state institutions and nurturing establishments educate children to value and take a loving care of the common property of the state and society.

Article 34 The state institutions and nurturing establishments educate the children to have good manners and be inured to the cultured and hygienic way of life.

Article 35 The state institutions and nurturing establishments cultivate in the children rich emotions and artistic talents and develop their intellectual faculties in a many-sided way.

Nurseries and kindergartens teach the children our language, songs and dances and how to play musical instruments, and arrange diverse plays for them.

Article 36 The state gives all children a compulsory one-year preschool education through the senior course of the kindergarten.

During the period of compulsory preschool education, the state cultivates in the children the habit of revolutionary organizational life and gives them the basic knowledge enough to receive school education, such as the cultured language, penmanship, figure-work, etc.

Article 37 The state ensures that children are brought up at nurseries and kindergartens in diverse forms and ways according to their age and psychological features.

CHAPTER V. NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS, REVOLUTIONARIES WHO TRAIN RESERVE FORCES OF REVOLUTION

Article 38 The nursery and kindergarten teachers are honourable revolutionaries who bring up the children to be dependable successors to our revolutionary cause, to be the new generation of Juche type.

The nursery and kindergarten teachers who discharge the important and worthy revolutionary duty of rearing the children, the future masters of the country, command the deep respect and confidence of the people.

The state interests itself deeply in making all members of society love the nursery and kindergarten teachers and help them actively so that they will devote all their energies to rearing and teaching the children well.

The state bestows favours such as conferment of honorary titles upon those in the service of nurturing establishments who have distinguished themselves in the upbringing and education of children.

Article 39 The nursery and kindergarten teachers must become genuine servants of the people, true revolutionaries who dedicate all their energies to bringing up the children, the future masters of revolution, with a high sense of honour and pride in their work.

Article 40 The nursery and kindergarten teachers must arm themselves firmly with the Juche idea and thus establish a revolutionary world outlook and revolutionize and working-classize themselves thoroughly.

Article 41 All the workers of nurturing establishments including nursery and kindergarten teachers must not have any disease that may affect the health of children and must have expert knowledge, which is necessary for bringing up the children on a cultural and scientific basis and educating them

along revolutionary lines and possess appropriate state qualifications.

Article 42 Nursery and kindergarten teachers must acquire noble traits as revolutionaries and become a fine model of children in all respects.

Article 43 Nursery and kindergarten teachers must train children to be sturdy, cheerful and well-mannered successors to our revolutionary cause.

CHAPTER VI. CHILD-NURTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND THEIR GUIDANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Article 44 In the DPRK the child-nurturing establishment is a state or public organization which brings up the rising generation as true revolutionaries.

Article 45 The nursery, kindergarten, baby farm and orphanage belong to the child-nurturing establishments.

The nursery is a nursing organization which rears the children of pre-kindergarten age at state or public expense.

The kindergarten is an educational organization which gives the children of from 4 to 5 years education preparatory for entrance into school.

The baby farm and orphanage are nurturing organizations which rear at state expense those children who are not in a position to receive parental care.

Article 46 The state sets up nurseries and kindergartens rationally in residential quarters and in the vicinity of women's work places.

The state organizes and runs many weekly or monthly nurseries and kindergartens to fully guarantee the women's public activities.

The establishment of nurseries and kindergartens in the places and buildings unsuited for the children's health and growth is

prohibited.

Article 47 The state strengthens its guidance and management of nurseries and kindergartens.

Guidance to nurseries and kindergartens is given through national administrative organizations for education and public health and the local organs of power.

Article 48 National administrative organizations for education and public health organize and guide the whole work of upbringing and education of children.

1. To prepare the programme for nursing and upbringing of children and the regulations on the activities of nurseries and kindergartens and steadily to improve and perfect the content and methods of their nursing and upbringing.
2. To organize and guide the protection and promotion of the children's health.
3. To organize and guide the training of nursery and kindergarten teachers and the raising of their political and practical qualifications.
4. To give technical guidance to national organizations which run nurseries and kindergartens.

Article 49 The local organ of power organizes and guides the activities of nurseries and kindergartens in the areas under its jurisdiction.

1. To guide the nurseries and kindergartens to implement correctly the programme for nursing and upbringing of children and conduct work in accordance with the regulations.
2. To organize and guide the activities for providing medical services to the nursery and kindergarten children.
3. To organize and guide the undertakings to build nurseries and kindergartens, furnish them with facilities for the upbringing and education of children and

provide material conditions including food supply.

Article 50 The state guides the officials in such a manner that they go regularly to the lower units and grasp their actual conditions, help and teach them and, giving priority to political work, solve knotty problems by setting an example, as required by the work method of the anti-Japanese guerillas.

Article 51 The nurseries and kindergartens must correctly implement the programme for nursing and upbringing of children, regularize and standardize their work and intensify the system of each teacher assuming the responsibility for the care of children.

Article 52 The state builds up the rearing workers' training centres and trains the nursery and kindergarten teachers qualitatively to satisfy the demands.

Article 53 The state develops scientific researches to educate the children in a revolutionary way and bring them up in a cultured and scientific manner and builds up the scientific research institutions and strengthens its guidance over them.

The state guides literary and art organizations to produce a lot of revolutionary literary and art works such as films, songs, dances, poems and fairy tales specifically designed for the education of children.

Article 54 The state develops the production of articles and foodstuffs for children.

The state guides the factories and enterprises, which turn out children's articles and foodstuffs, to steadily increase their production and raise their quality so as to meet the demands and taste of children.

Article 55 The state sets up supply agencies for nurseries and kindergartens in the capital and provinces.

These agencies must be responsible for supplying children's goods and foodstuffs and other materials necessary for their upbringing and education.

Article 56 The social and cooperative organizations must guarantee nurseries and kindergartens material conditions according to the standards fixed by the state.

The cooperative farms must raise many domestic animals such as chickens, goats and milch cows and preserve fruits and vegetables well to supply a sufficient amount of foodstuffs to their nurseries and kindergartens.

Article 57 This law is applicable also to the nursing and upbringing of children in the baby farm and orphanage and to their guidance and management.

Article 58 The nursing and upbringing of children is a task of the whole nation, the whole society.

All institutions, enterprises and organizations must enlist and economize the reserves they have so as to strengthen public assistance to the nurseries and kindergartens.

Social Position and Role of Women in Our Country

Thirty years have passed since the women of our country started to build a new worthwhile life with the joy of socio-political emancipation.

Under the wise guidance and warm care of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our women became dependable workers who freely take part in the state administration and the country's political affairs and forcefully promote the revolution and construction, with equal rights and freedom with men after the promulgation of the historic Law on the Equality of the Sexes.

The Korean women, who underwent all sorts of oppression and humiliation and had no rights for ages, had never such a high social position and played such a big role as today.

Before liberation their lot was very miserable and bitter. Fettered by old and corrupt feudalism and under the cruel colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, they were oppressed and exploited doubly and triply. They had neither political rights and freedom nor rights to work and learn free from care.

They were sold like commodity and worked 14-16 hours a day as men did for wages less than a half the men workers' pay which was below the minimum living cost.

Simply because of the difference of sex, our women were left without social protection and suffered the harshest social treatment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded the women's problem as one of cardinal problems of social revolution and paid close attention to the complete freedom of women from social inequality and personal slavery after he started his revolutionary struggle.

In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great

leader declared the violation of women's rights an insult to the entire human society and humankind and advanced a clear-cut policy to emancipate them. He organized the Women's Association in different places and united in it women suffering from exploitation and oppression and awoke them, and energetically organized and mobilized them for the struggle to liberate the country and emancipate themselves.

The great leader elaborated a programme for solving the women's problem in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the thick of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle and established a brilliant revolutionary tradition of the women's movement in our country.

After brilliantly completing the historic cause of national liberation, the great leader spent busy days in founding a working-class party, building a true people's power, creating the people's armed forces, forming the working people's organizations in the liberated fatherland and guiding people to carry out the historic democratic reforms, rehabilitate the destroyed economy and improve their living standards. Despite the claims of a busy life, he set the problem of women's liberation as one of important tasks of democratic reforms.

On July 30, 1946, the great leader announced to the whole world the Law on the Equality of the Sexes made by himself.

The law was a brilliant application of the immortal Juche idea to the solution of the women's problem and a historic declaration of women's liberation. It was also a bright torchlight which gave the dawn of true human being to our women who had undergone all sorts of humiliation and insult for ages under the yoke of

feudalism and capital.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Law on Equality of the Sexes emancipated from feudal oppression and humiliation the women, who make up half the population of Korea and provided them with conditions for taking part in the political, economic and cultural life of the country with equal rights with men."

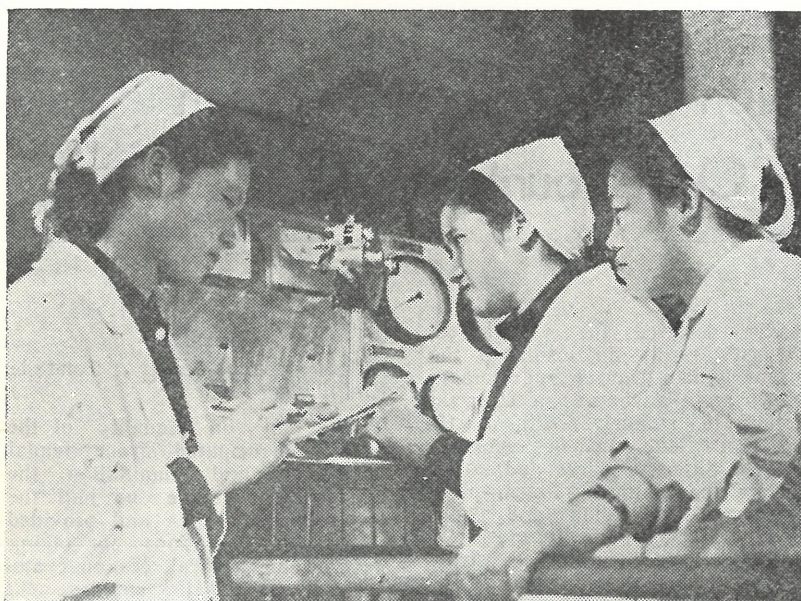
The women of our country became the legitimate makers of history and participated in the worthwhile struggle to build a new country with equal rights with men.

They performed feats which would shine for ever in the history of the fatherland in the building of a new country, the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War, and the postwar rehabilitation and construction and the building of socialism, which were accompanied by acute class struggle.

The women occupy a very high position and play a very big role in our country today. The Korean women have equal position and rights with men in all areas of social life, political, economic and cultural. They play an increasingly bigger role in social progress.

They make up 33 per cent of the deputies to the power organs of all levels from the county people's assembly to the Supreme People's Assembly. They account for nearly half the working population in the national economy. There are hundreds of thousands of women engineers, assistant engineers and specialists playing an important part in the different branches of the national economy.

A large number of women are playing an important part in carrying out the historic cause of transforming nature and society as



Women engineers—masters of the country

required by the Juche idea, as competent public-political figures, as able managers of the large-scale socialist economy, as scientists, educators, doctresses and heroines beloved and respected by people, and as fine artists and sportswomen.

Our women bring up their children to be true revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the great leader, dependable builders of a new society. They keep their houses and villages clean and cultural and contribute greatly to revolutionizing and working-classing the whole of society.

Under the wise guidance and profound solicitude of the great leader, our women are provided with every condition to work and take part in the socio-political life without any worries.

They take regular leave and paid 77-day maternity leave. The women of large families work six hours a day for the 8-hour working day pay.

There are modern nurseries, kindergartens, children's wards, maternity hospitals and various welfare-service establishments everywhere the women work.

As seen above, the great leader brought freedom and equality and boundless happiness to the Korean

women. But, not content with this, he advanced an original thought on revolutionizing and working-classing our women and comple-

After the day's fruitful work, weavers exchange their experience



tely freeing them even from the burdens of kitchen and household chores, and thereby finally solving women's problem, and he is wisely leading this work.

Today, our happy women are living a more strained and militant life to bring earlier the day of national reunification, not forgetting even a moment the miserable plight of the south Korean women who die and wither away and are sold off to foreign countries, suffering subhuman treatment and insult under the tyranny of US imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

The Korean women are also striving vigorously to completely solve the women's question, firmly hand in hand with the revolutionary women of the world struggling for true rights and freedom.

With a boundless loyalty to the great leader who opened up for them a broad avenue to an independent and creative life, our women are now energetically conducting the "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement" under the revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

The Great Leader Has Made Tractor Operators Pioneers in Rural Technical Revolution

On March 4, when the whole country was seething with farming preparations to reap a rich harvest this year, the National Conference of Agricultural Activists was held in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the conference, the fatherly leader analyzed the experiences gained in last year's farming and put forward programme tasks to be carried out for this year's farming.

Praising the Red Flag Oeso Coop Farm in Kaechon county for its good results in maize farming, he highly appreciated the experiences gained by tractor operators there.

Having learned that the fatherly leader highly praised them, the tractor operators of the farm were full of boundless gratitude to the great leader for guiding them to serve the industrialization of agriculture.

Unforgettable is November 2, 1973 for them.

On the early morning of that day, the great leader came to the Oeso Coop Farm, treading on cold dew.

When his car arrived at a field of work-team No. 4, a girl tractor operator was driving her tractor "Chonjin" fully loaded with sheaves of rice, which just came out of the field, along the road.

At the sight of the girl operator, the fatherly leader stopped his car.

At a loss what to do, she stopped her tractor on the roadside, got down from it and stood there. The fatherly leader got out of his car and came up to her.

"Dear leader,..." she, overcome with emotion, could not offer proper greetings to him. The great leader, a broad smile all over his

face, ran his satisfactory eyes over her and said that she was doing a wonderful thing.

The fatherly leader came in front of the tractor "Chonjin" and looked awhile at the engine going smoothly. Then he asked her how many years she was driving tractor, how many sheaves of rice she loaded, and how many times she carried them a day. Then he said that she was fulfilling a difficult task.

Not feeling awkward at all, she replied one by one.

Having listened to her answers, the fatherly leader told her to drive the tractor and mounted a mound.

After seeing her driving the tractor well, he expressed his great satisfaction, saying that she would be able to lessen the hard labour of the peasants, and highly praised her for doing such thing.

Saying that it was impossible to develop agriculture in in-between and mountain areas and completely emancipate the peasants from hard labour only with large-size tractors and trucks, the fatherly leader had seen that small-size tractors such as "Chonjin" and "Chungsong" were manufactured in large numbers. That day he personally visited this village in in-between area and acquainted himself with the efficiency of tractor "Chonjin" and was greatly delighted, convinced that peasants would be able to be freed from hard labour.

The fatherly leader called the girl and other tractor operators working in fields and asked them to have a photograph taken with him.

Honoured to have a photograph taken with the great leader before the tractor, boundless joy took possession of them.

The fatherly leader said to them that it was worthwhile to liberate peasants from arduous labour and asked them how many more tractors would be needed to do it.

They said that three "Chollima" tractors and two "Chonjin" tractors would be enough for each workteam.

Having listened to their answer, he said that the working class should make revolution and stressed that it should transform nature and society, the countryside in particular.

Saying that it was one of the important tasks set before the working class to liberate the peasants from arduous labour, he told that tractor operators should be well aware of their revolutionary tasks and improve their technical qualifications and raise the utilization of tractors.

In order to industrialize agriculture and emancipate the peasants from tough labour, the fatherly leader saw that the modern Kumsong Tractor Plant and middle and small-size tractor factories were created. As farm mechanization progressed full scale, he took measures to train tractor operators in large numbers.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Tractor operators are pioneers in the rural technical revolution and revolutionaries who emancipate the peasants from arduous labour."

The fatherly leader personally called on tractor operators whenever he visited the countryside and held national meetings of tractor operators and led them to enhance their role.

One early morning the great leader saw an operator driving his tractor fully loaded with manure to fields and highly praised him, saying that he was a true revolutionary serving the people. Having listened to the speech of a tractor operator at a consultation of agricultural workers, he said that he showed a fine example in doing farming responsibly with the attitude of a master. And

he encouraged the tractor operator to mechanize agriculture together with him to liberate the peasants from difficult labour.

Having acquainted himself with the situation of the Oeso Coop Farm, he reformed the production unit.

He said that there were too many sub-workteams in a crop-farming workteam, and that sub-workteams should be organized according to the cultivated land and tractors and other production means, unlike in the past when farming was done by hand and sub-workteams were formed according to the arable land.

And then he saw that a great number of tractors and trucks were sent to the farm.

Encouraged by the fatherly leader's great favour and trust, the tractor operators of the farm rose as one to implement his teachings.

They strove to mechanize more operations, with the result that in 1974 they mechanized another ten kinds of work.

Well aware that they are the master of the countryside, they did all their work faithfully. In 1974 they harvested 10 tons of maize on an average and 12 tons at maximum per *chongbo* in the fields which produced some three tons a few years ago.

The great leader said that such rich harvest of maize was attributable to the strenuous efforts of the working class there and that it was a revolution in maize farming.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader the Oeso village, which was backward in the past, has now turned into a modern socialist farm village good to live in, where comprehensive mechanization is under way and rich crop is reaped every year.

In order to thoroughly carry out the tasks of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader, the tractor operators of the farm, pioneers in mechanization, are doing their best today, too, firmly taking handle.

Son Yu Gong



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung talks with heroes and model combatants (June 1951)

GREAT VICTORY IN THE FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953)

People's guerrillas wipe out the enemy everywhere in the enemy-held areas

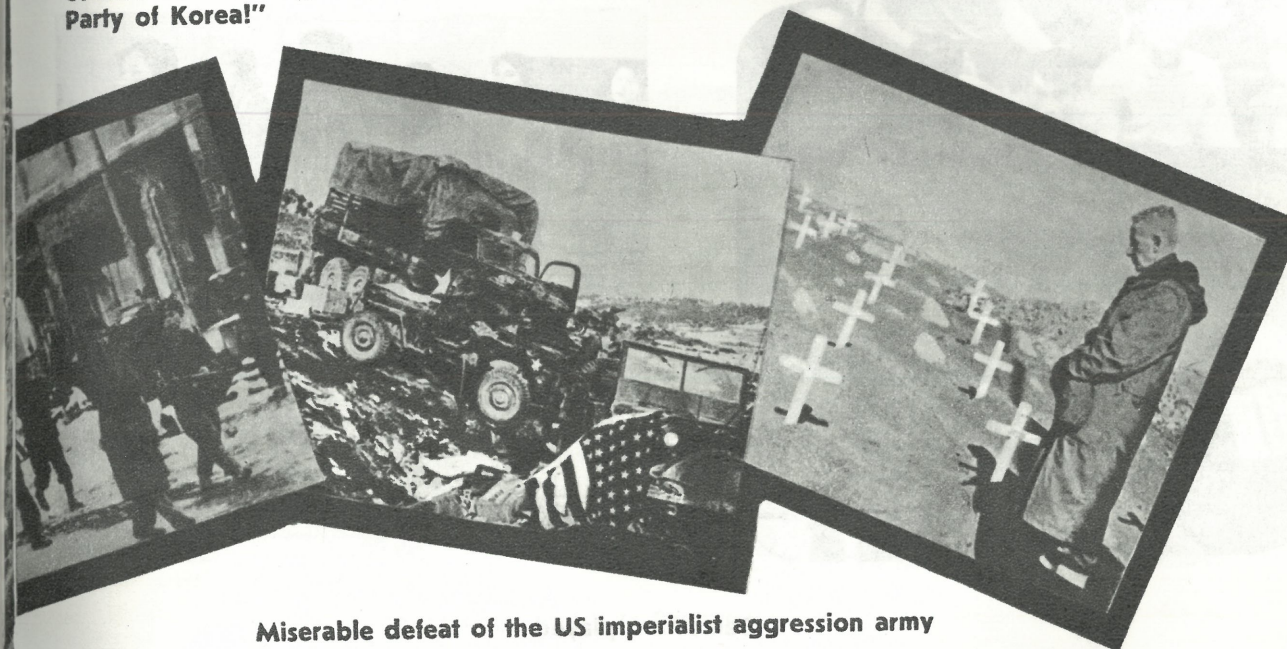
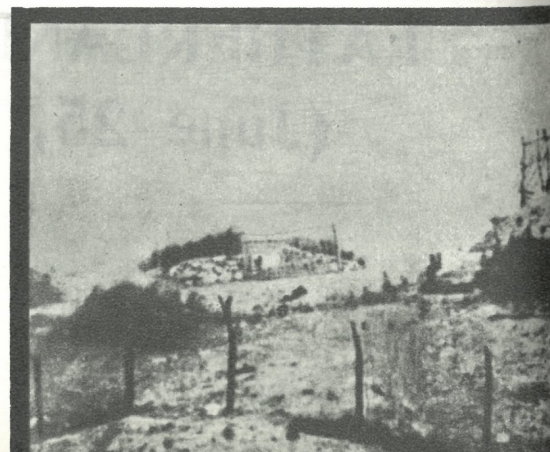


Cheering over the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War on a height of the triumphant fatherland, men of the Korean People's Army shout at the top of their voice "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

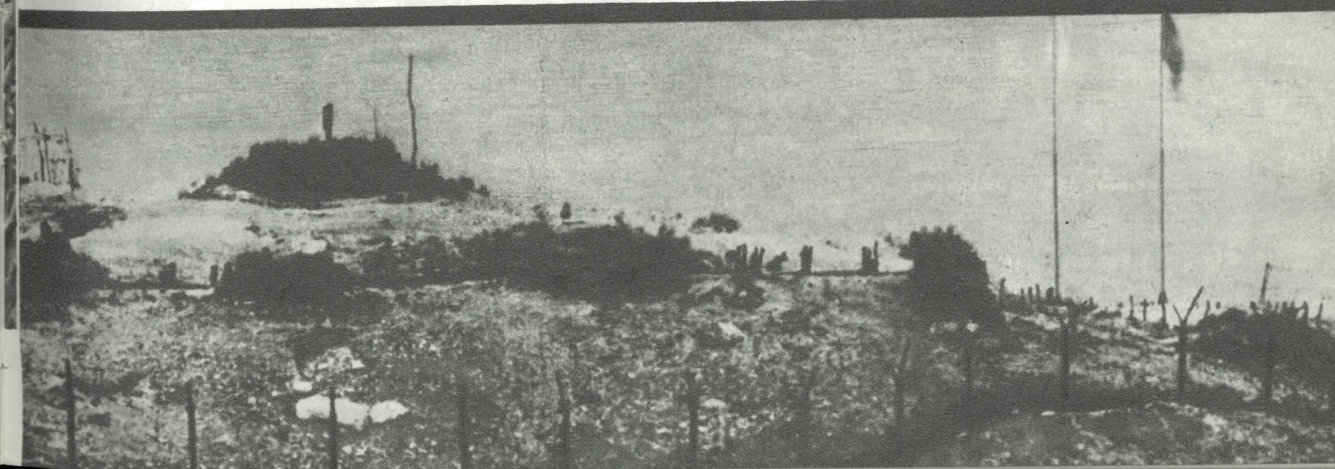
Workers step up their production to send more arms to the front



The US imperialists refuse to learn a lesson from their disgraceful defeat in the last Korean war and continue to build military establishments in the demilitarized zone of the Military Demarcation Line in a frantic attempt to unleash a new war



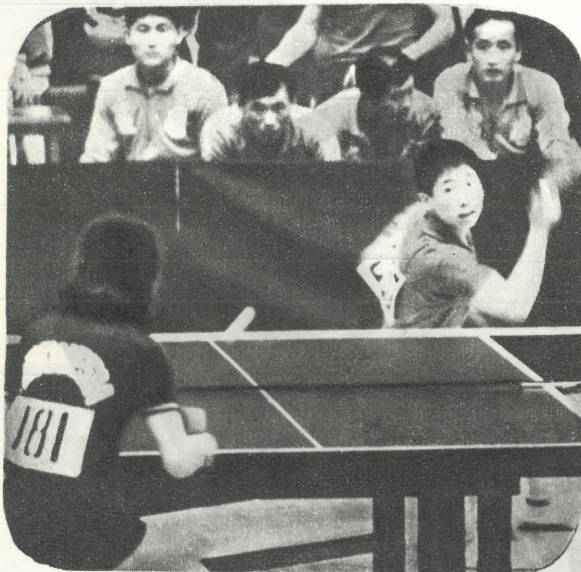
Miserable defeat of the US imperialist aggression army





Dancing participants in the Third ATTC at a friendship gathering at the Youth Park

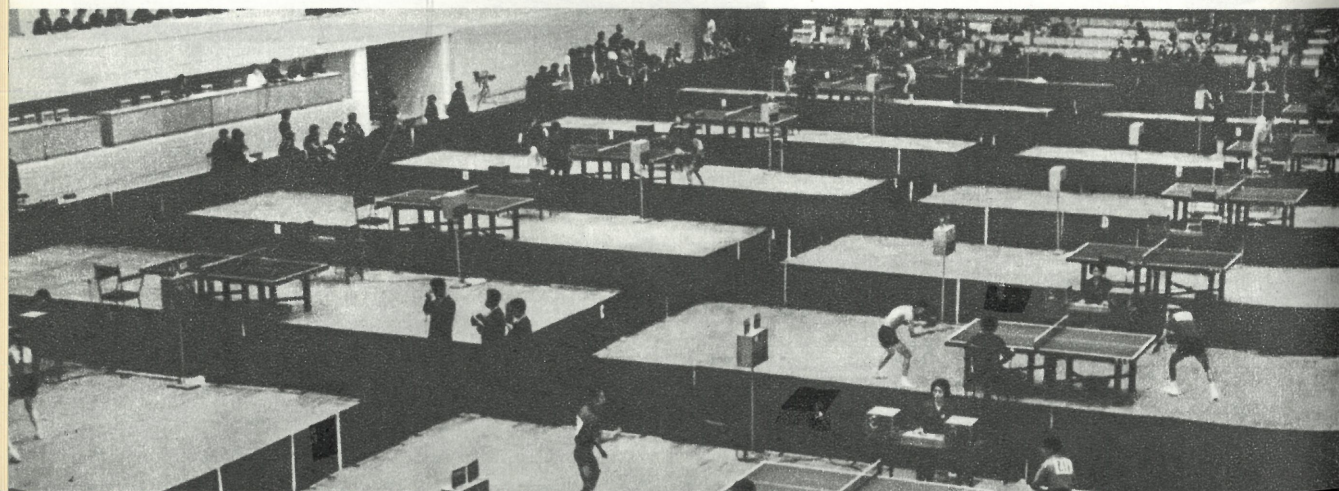
Smart backhand smashing



Korean players who won the women's team event



Games are played



"Friendship, Solidarity and Advance"

— THE THIRD ASIAN TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD (APRIL 25-MAY 7, 1976)—

Chinese players who won the men's team event



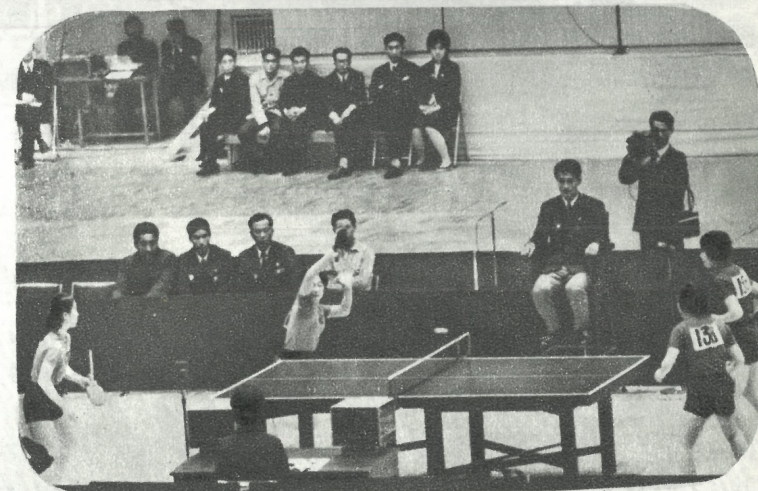
Players on a visit to Panmunjom



The deepening feelings of friendship



Women's double finals



The North Pyongan Provincial Branch of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences



Researchers observe the growth of new varieties of rice



They study new strains of maize

Research-
ers ex-
change their
experiences



Varieties of rice are studied





Analysis of data



A researcher among farmers

A Visit to Chilgol, a Historic Revolutionary Place

Wave after wave of people are coming to Chilgol, a historic place associated with the lofty exploits of Kang Ban Sok, mother of Korea, who devoted her whole life to the freedom and happiness of our people and to the women's emancipation.

I mingled with a crowd of people visiting it to pay a tribute of profound respect to the memory of mother Kang Ban Sok on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of her death. I straightened my clothes and stood before her bronze statue.

The statue depicts her sitting on a rock, a scarf around her neck and copies of the newspaper "Saenal" (New Day) in her hand, looking far ahead. Inspired with boundless respect for her, I was reluctant to take my eyes off the noble image vividly showing her lofty will to regain the lost country and liberate women and her great love for the maltreated and oppressed people.

"Kang Ban Sok, mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and an ardent revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the Korean women's movement who devoted her whole life to the liberation of the country and the social emancipation of women, was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family on April 21, 1892...."

The explanation of a guide at the Chilgol Revolutionary History Museum freshened my memory of her days at Chilgol.

She grew up under the direct influence of Kang Don Uk, her father, who was an ardent patriot and revolutionary educationist and Kang Jin Sok, her eldest brother and a passionate anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, who devoted himself to the country's restora-

tion. So she was strong in anti-Japanese spirit and in the spirit of resistance to the outdated and corrupt feudal customs in her childhood. She properly reasoned with a neighbouring woman who beat her child crying for a rice cake that a child of a rich family was eating, saying that it was not the child but the bad society to blame for that. She studied hard even while weaving cloth with the hand loom, saying that the illiterate are like the blind and study makes people know things. Everything in the museum—pictures and mementoes, and explanations—inspires people with deep respect and admiration for her.

High is the heaven,

Wide is the earth.

*You, grow up to be a greater man
Than them.*

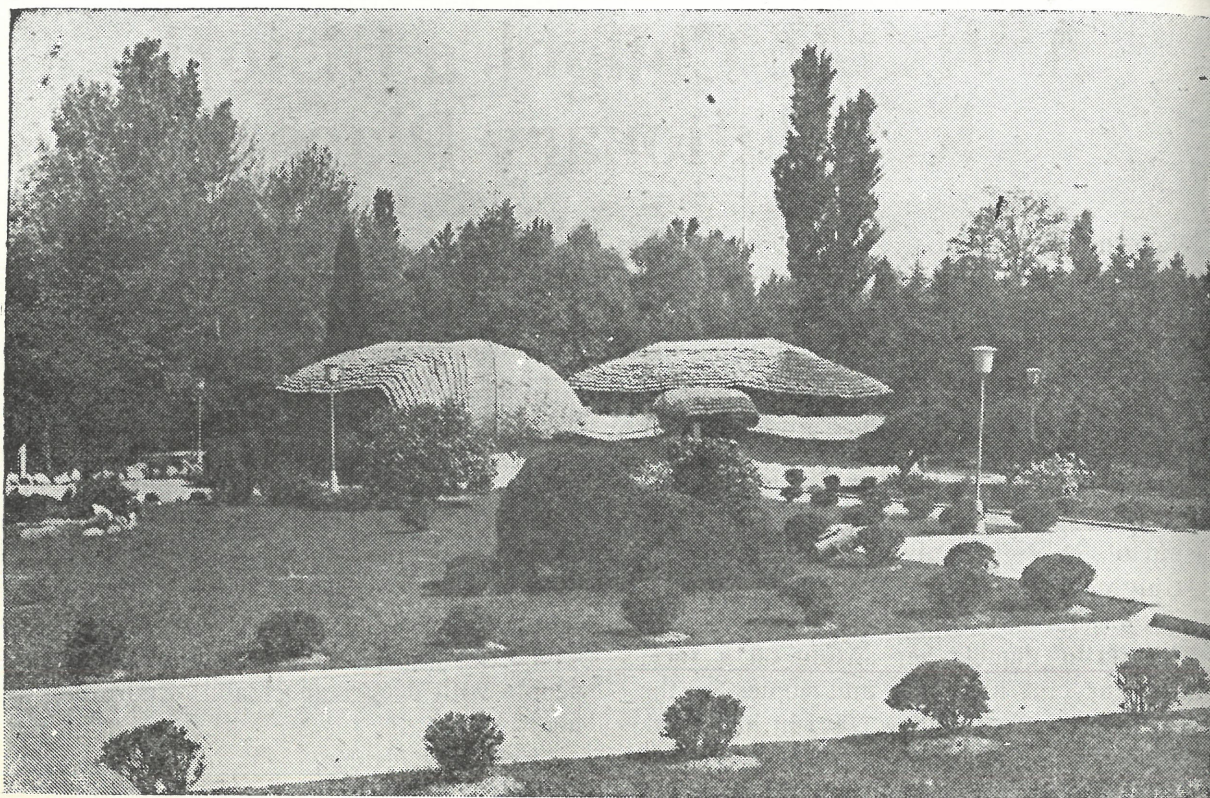
This is a song sung by her for her young son. These glittering gold letters carried my memory to Mangyongdae, Kangdong, Chunggang, Linchiang and Fusung.

After her marriage with Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the Korean anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, she, wife of a revolutionary and his revolutionary comrade-in-arms, did everything in her power to assist her husband in his revolutionary work, following the course of his revolutionary activities.

She undertook all the household cares to help her husband to devote himself wholly to the revolutionary work and defended him and his revolutionary cause against the enemy and carried out numerous secret liaison missions herself.

She did her utmost particularly to raise her eldest son to be a man with an aim greater





The house in Chilgol where Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea, was born and the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung lived in his Changdok School days

than the heaven and the earth, a peerless patriot and a great leader who would liberate the country and build a people's paradise in this land.

After the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung began to lead the Korean revolution, she conducted more energetic revolutionary activity.

The guide impressively told the visitors that for the great leader's revolutionary work she carried arms at the risk of her life, distributed newspapers and delivered messages, and helped the great leader's comrades-in-arms in their revolutionary work both materially and morally in spite of her illness and poverty, that in 1932, when the great leader created the Korean People's Revolutionary

Army, she made army uniforms though she lay in her sickbed.

A picture depicting her distributing the newspaper "Saenal" at different places vividly shows her greater love for her son than the heaven and the earth, and her lofty revolutionary spirit to liberate the country.

The guide impressively spoke about her vigorous struggle for the freedom and liberation of women.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

The genuine emancipation of women is possible only when we regain the lost country and build a society in which the masses of the people are masters of the country. In other words,

in order to bring about the genuine socio-political emancipation of women we should drive the Japanese imperialist aggressors out of our country and win the freedom and independence of the country.

In order to achieve the genuine liberation of women she formed the Women's Association in 1926, guided and helped by the great leader, and announced its birth to the world.

The Women's Association founded by her was the first communist women's political organization in our country which was guided by the revolutionary idea of the great leader and struggled to carry it into practice. From then our women's movement took the path of victory and glory under the great banner of Juche.

She made energetic efforts to implant in the minds of women the revolutionary ideas of the great leader.

Once she told Women's Association members:

"We women, no less than our husbands and brothers, must fight bravely for the independence of our country. There is no rule that says only men should take up arms. When our husbands and brothers are fighting arms in hand against the enemy of the revolution, we women should also help the men in striking at the enemy."

She went a long way and

passed many a night without sleep under the flickering lamp to arm women with the revolutionary thought of the great leader and guide the Women's Association and women.

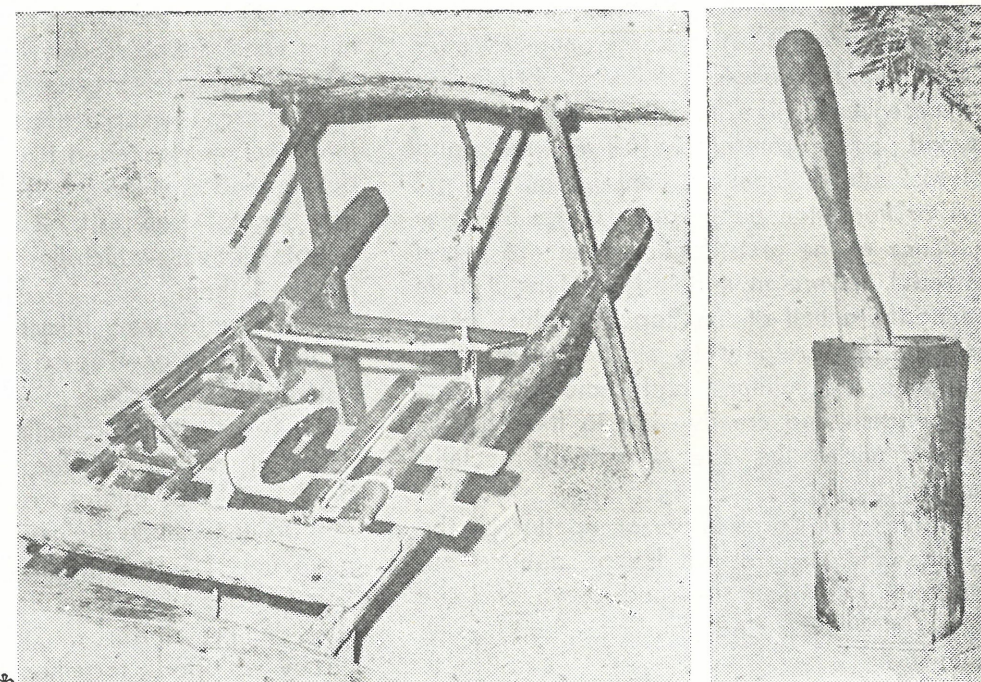
As seen above, mother Kang Ban Sok devoted herself to the independence of the country and the liberation of the people and the socio-class emancipation of women, and performed the immortal revolutionary exploits which will shine forever in the annals of the country.

As the wife of an outstanding revolutionary, as the mother who gave birth to and brought up the great leader and as a staunch communist revolutionary fighter, she lived and fought stoutly. To our regret, however, she died on July 31, 1932 at the age of 40, without seeing the country's liberation for which she had longed.

She is not with us now, but her lofty revolutionary spirit lives in the hearts of our people and her immortal revolutionary exploits shine as bright as a star and they serve as a great paragon showing people how to live and fight.

Choe Chang Su

The mortar and hand loom used by Kang Ban Sok, mother of Korea



Korean Reunification Is a Question of Ensuring National Sovereignty on a Nationwide Scale

Generally speaking, national unification means the unification of a divided country. But Korean reunification not only means national unification in a common sense but also has a more important, essential aspect.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of our country's division by foreign forces and the colonial rule of US imperialism in south Korea, and clarified the essence of the national reunification question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale."** ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea", Eng. ed., p. 31.)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, defeated brigandish Japanese imperialism, and liberated our country and people from nearly half a century-long colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

After liberation our people, under the wise guidance of the great leader, built a rich and powerful, sovereign and independent state in the northern half of the Republic which exercises full sovereignty in all fields—political, economic and military, and came to live an independent and creative life to their heart's content under the ever-prosperous socialist system.

But, in south Korea under occupation by the US imperialist aggression troops, national sovereignty has been trampled down and the people stripped of independence for 31 years now.

The proclamation of MacArthur, then Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, issued upon the US Army's landing in south Korea, reads:

"...By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the inhabitants thereof...."

"...Persons will obey my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely...."

The proclamation of the US imperialists was an announcement of their colonial enslavement policy towards south Korea and an aggressive statement trampling down national sovereignty.

The US imperialists set up a military government, and suppressed and dissolved all the people's power organs established by the south Korean people themselves. Moreover, the US army blockaded the 38th parallel like a border and shut off all traffic between north and south—transport, communications and people's travel—which had been freely conducted until then.

Our country was bisected into north and south and the new question of the country's reunification arose.

But for the US imperialist aggressors' occupation of south Korea, the question of reunifying the divided country would not have arisen.

In order to attain their brigandish aggressive end, the US imperialists feverishly followed their policies of colonial enslavement and aggression in south Korea.

They whipped together despicable traitors

to the nation and rigged up a puppet government in south Korea, and described it as an "independent government". But this was nothing but a camouflage to cover up their colonial rule.

The real ruler of south Korea is US imperialism. It fully controls all spheres, political, economic, military and cultural, in south Korea and uses them for the execution of its aggressive policy.

The south Korean people are subjected by the US imperialists and their stooges to double and treble cruel exploitation and oppression and to intolerable national humiliation and insult, and they are totally denied elementary democratic rights and freedoms.

South Korea is a complete colony of US imperialism where the people's independence and national sovereignty are trampled underfoot.

At present, the US imperialists are working in every way to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate their troops' occupation of south Korea, with a wild aggressive ambition to keep their hold on south Korea as their permanent colony and military base.

Independence is vital to a country and nation. If a nation is robbed of its sovereignty by others, it is virtually dead as a nation and cannot extricate itself from slavery.

Sovereignty is essential to uphold the dignity of a country and nation and build a new prosperous society.

Only when the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and the country is reunified, our people can ensure national sovereignty on a countrywide scale, build a rich and powerful, sovereign and independent state and live a happy life.

This proves that the question of our country's reunification is a question of taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a countrywide scale.

That is why our people set national reunification as the supreme national duty and have tirelessly struggled for it, from the Juche posi-

tion, ever since the country's division.

Today the south Korean people are fighting valiantly and unyieldingly for the democratization of society and the country's reunification, in defiance of the fascist suppression by the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

In their leaflets entitled "Let's hold high the banner of democracy and national reunification," patriotic student youth of south Korea denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's traitorous criminal acts and the US and Japanese aggressors' criminal moves and strongly appealed: "All exploited and oppressed people..., let's dash towards the bulwark of the arrogant 15-year-old dictatorship (the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime) with an unshakable resolution never to retreat. No force can block our ranks of just struggle to restore the life worthy of human being and national dignity! Nothing can do it! We would rather die fighting as free men than live in slavery.

"Come out and fight and win! Let's hold high the banner of democracy and national reunification!"

This appeal fully reflects their burning desire and determination not to remain the foreign aggressors' colonial slaves any longer but to achieve the country's reunification and live a free, happy life as an independent nation.

Ours is an era of independence. It is an irresistible historical trend that the world people call for independence and a large number of countries advance along the road to independence.

As the wheel of history cannot be turned back, no one can block the powerful onward movement of our people to regain national sovereignty and live freely as an independent nation.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people will certainly carry to success the historic cause of independent, peaceful reunification of the country, enjoying the support and encouragement of the world revolutionary people.

The Juche Idea Gives Methodology of Revolution and Construction

The Juche idea fathered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an immortal idea that gives people the new methodology of revolution and construction, as well as genuine revolutionary world outlook and revolutionary theories and strategy and tactics in all revolutionary stages and fields.

Methodology of revolution and construction, together with world outlook and revolutionary theories and strategy and tactics, is a matter of great importance which determines the outcome of revolution and construction. Without a correct methodology, it is impossible to put into effect the right revolutionary theories and strategy and tactics and carry revolution and construction to success. Methodology of revolution and construction is raised as an acute question particularly in our age, when the scale of revolutionary movement has been unprecedentedly expanded and hundreds of millions of one-time oppressed and maltreated people are out in revolutionary struggle and in the building of a new society, for hewing out their destinies independently and creatively.

The great Juche idea provides an ideological and theoretical basis of methodology in the revolution and construction led by the working class, by clearing up the truth that the masses of people are the masters of revolution and construction and they are also the motive power of revolution and construction.

The Juche idea, which is based on a philosophical principle that man is master of all things and decides everything, sees precisely men, the masses of people, as the decisive

factor in social progress and revolutionary development.

Revolution and construction are a work for the masses of people and an undertaking they themselves should carry out. The popular masses have inexhaustible strength to transform nature and society. It is the masses of people that conquer nature and create material wealth and that overthrow old society and build a new one. Success in revolution and construction depends, after all, on how to organize and mobilize the masses of people, the most powerful and wisest beings in the world, and how to turn revolution and construction into their own work.

Such principle of the Juche idea teaches us that in its guidance of the revolution and construction, the working-class party must apply a method of leadership which attaches primary importance to men, relies on the strength of the popular masses and mobilizes it to the maximum.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea clearly shows the fundamental stand and methods that have to be maintained by the working masses in the revolution and construction. It demands that the working masses have the attitude of a master and keep to independent and creative stands in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. The independent stand is the fundamental stand that the working masses must always keep to in the revolution and construction, and the creative stand is the fundamental method that they must employ in the struggle to transform nature and society." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniver-

sary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., pp. 8-9.)

The stands and methods a party adopts in scientific cognition and practical activities and its leadership over revolution and construction are vital to their success. The independent and creative stands, the manifestation of the attitude of a master as shown by the Juche idea, represent the fundamental stand and method firmly guaranteeing success in scientific cognition and revolutionary transformation of nature and society.

Independent and creative stands are the fundamental stand and method to be adopted in transforming nature and society, because they are a stand which enables the masses of the people to defend their rights as masters of the revolution and construction and fulfil their duty as masters, and a method which makes them play their role as masters most properly.

The working masses are independent beings which have the duty and right to solve and decide all problems of the revolution and construction as masters of revolution and construction. They are also creative beings which play the role of remaking and transforming nature and society as the motive power of the revolution and construction. In order to keep to their position and fulfil their role, therefore, they should maintain independent and creative stands.

Independent stand is a stand that the working masses solve all problems arising from the revolution and construction for themselves on their own responsibility, rejecting dependence on others, using their own brains, believing in their own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. This stand makes people the most powerful beings controlling the world, masters of the world, and renders it possible to carry out revolution and construction most actively

and successfully in line with the law of revolutionary development.

Creative stand is a stand that the masses of the working people settle all questions in the revolution and construction to suit their own actual conditions, opposing dogmatism and giving full scope to their inexhaustible creative energy and wisdom. This is the most revolutionary method which renders it possible to push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction by enhancing the creative role of the popular masses in keeping with the creative character of the work of transforming nature and society; it is a fully critical and realistic method of solving all problems to suit the concrete conditions of one's country, unfettered by any ready-made theories and experiences.

The independent and creative stands are the stand and method reflecting the interests of the working class and the dialectical law of development of things. One must successfully carry out the revolution of one's country for oneself on one's own responsibility to suit the reality of one's own country. Only by doing this one can uphold the revolutionary stand of the working class and maintain it most thoroughly. One must also solve all problems, using one's own brains, drawing on the practical experiences of one's country, in keeping with the reality of one's own country and the interests of the revolution and construction of one's country. This makes it possible to meet most fully the fundamental demand of dialectical materialism for considering things and phenomena objectively, historically and concretely and ensure the complete unity of theory and practice.

The Juche idea, based on a scientific understanding of the universal laws of the objective world and human thinking, provides a powerful methodology to lead the revolution and construction to success by showing cle-

arly the fundamental stand and method to be adopted in transforming nature and society.

That is why the great Juche idea demands that in leading the revolution and construction, a working-class party must always shape all its lines and policies independently in line with the interests of its people, the interests of its revolution and responsibly carry out the revolution and construction on the principle of self-reliance.

The Juche idea also requires a working-class party always to mobilize the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the masses of the people to the maximum, believing in their strength, so that they can tap and utilize all possibilities and reserves and settle all problems arising from the revolution and construction for themselves to suit their own actual conditions.

The method of guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most revolutionary and scientific one which applies the Juche idea. Its method of guidance, whose ideological-theoretical and methodological basis is the Juche idea, offers a comprehensive, correct clarification of the system and principle of leadership and work method and style.

The Juche-based method of leadership shows newly and originally the fundamental principle of mass guidance, that is, the revolutionary mass line which calls for faithfully serving the masses of the people, going among them to educate and remould them and unite them, gaining strength and wisdom from them and enlisting them in the carrying out of the revolutionary tasks.

It also sets out the major demand of mass guidance. It makes it clear that the key to success in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction lies in raising the consciousness of the popular masses as master of the revolution and construction and increasing their creative role as the motive power of the revolution and construction and that the major demand of mass guidance is to bring into full play the political consciousness of the masses of the people and their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity.

The Juche-based method of leadership makes the popular masses have the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction; it shows that the way to bring into full play their revolutionary zeal is precisely to give priority to political work, work with people. It also shows that political work, work with people, is fundamentally persuasion and education of people and that the fundamental method to boost the zeal of people for production under socialism is to increase their politico-moral incentives.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, its further development in conformity with the reality of the socialist construction, are an embodiment and concrete form of the Juche-based method of leadership, the revolutionary method of mass guidance. Because it applies this method of leadership, the Workers' Party of Korea has been and is, able to win great victories and successes in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

Chang Sok Ho

National Economy Institute—Training Centre of Able Management Cadres

On the eve of its 30th birthday I visited the National Economy Institute. All the way to it I was greatly excited with the expectation that I could soon see the changed appearance of the institute which has become an ideal training centre of management cadres.

As soon as I entered the campus of the institute in a quiet place in the suburbs of Pyongyang, magnificent buildings embosomed with tall trees held my eye. The flowers were at their best in the flower garden. They were giving off fragrant odor, swayed by wind.

Warmly welcoming me, vice-rector of the institute said: "My heart is full of deep emotion, when I think that soon we greet the 30th birthday of this institute." And he told me about the glorious path covered by the institute as the first training centre of management cadres in our country.

As a result of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, our country felt sharply wants of its own cadres, management cadres of the state and economy in particular, immediately after liberation. This was one of the greatest difficulties in the way of our people who had to build a new, independent state and manage and run the state and economy by their own efforts.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is impossible to build an independent state without able native cadres to work in all domains of politics, economy and culture. It is, therefore, one of the most important tasks confronting the Government of the Republic to train in a big way native cadres who are needed in all fields of state building."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a programme task to realize his far-reaching plan to train native cadres which he, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, had elaborated after he early set out on the road of revolutionary struggle.

Immediately after liberation, the country

was in a difficult situation and there were many problems to be solved without delay. But, the fatherly leader, first of all, established many higher educational institutions to train technicians and specialists for all branches of the national economy. And he founded the National Economy Institute as a training centre of management cadres of the state and economy on July 1, 1946.

In its first days, the institute gave re-education to the cadres in active service such as leading personnel of the central and local power organs and managers, vice-managers and chief engineers of the state-run factories and enterprises for three or six months.

The institute firmly armed the students with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and our Party's policies, its embodiment, and taught them more than ten subjects including knowledges necessary for state building and the management of the state-run factories and enterprises, philosophy, political economy, history and geography. In 1954, the year after the ceasefire, the institute reformed its educational system as required by the developing reality. It newly set up a three-year course to train new management cadres in large numbers. On the other hand, it continued the re-education of the cadres in active service.

The vice-rector said in an emotion-charged tone:

"The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taken fatherly care of our institute's work as a whole. In those days, huge postwar rehabilitation and construction was under way and many difficult and complex problems had to be settled. In such circumstances he saw that new buildings were erected and, though he was pressed by work, he came here and personally selected the building site."

Deeply moved by the great favour of the

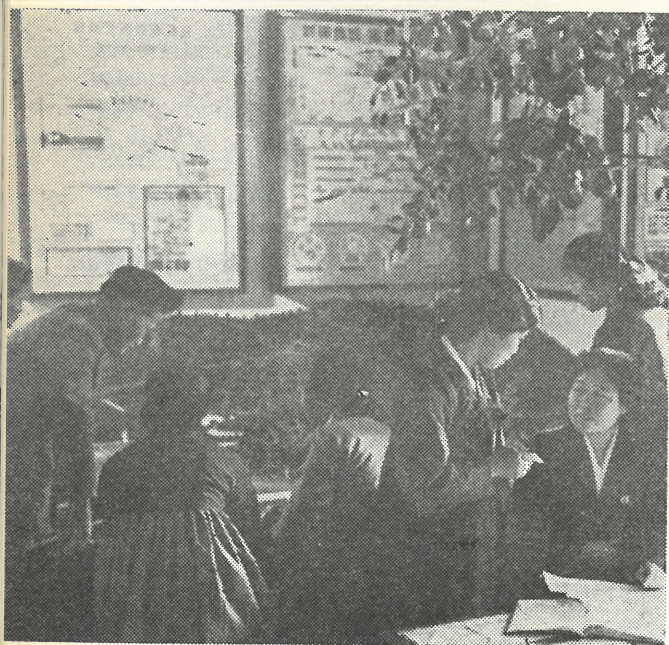
fatherly leader, I went up to the board of the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put up with utmost care in the main building.

In December 1967, the fatherly leader visited this institute again, provided careful guidance to the whole work of the institute and gave a programmatic teaching on radically improving and strengthening the work of training management cadres at the National Economy Institute in line with the new circumstances in which the socialist system was established and the historic victory of socialist industrialization came in sight.

The great leader said that the institute had to teach the students particularly industrial administration adapted to our country's actual conditions and lead them to form a good habit of behaving as required by regulations and subjects.

True to the on-the-spot instructions of the respected and beloved leader, the institute took a number of measures to bring about a radical improvement in training the management cadres of the state and economy. It armed the students more firmly with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the immortal Juche idea, and with our Party's policies, its embodiment. And, at the same time, it compiled "industrial

Students deepen their knowledge acquired in their classroom



administration" and other new textbooks for the purpose of training personnel capable of skilfully managing and running the national economy as required by the Tae'an work system and the new agricultural guidance system, the most advanced socialist economic management systems established by the respected and beloved leader.

It also reformed the educational system more rationally.

Formerly, the institute had a one-year course for the re-education of leading personnel of central and local power organs and management cadres in active service such as managers, vice-managers and chief engineers of industrial enterprises, chairmen and vice-chairmen of county cooperative farm management committees and chairmen of cooperative farm management committees, and it had a three-year course to train young functionaries to be reserve cadres. But now it reformed the reserve cadre-training course into the two-year course and the four-year course and newly established the one-month training course to give re-education to the cadres in active service in the fields of the state administration, economy and culture.

The institute is producing many able management cadres through such educational system.

In education the institute lays stress on lecture and discussion, object lesson through the study of reality and practice in study rooms, at factories and farms and by means of films and education of operation according to management rules.

I went to room No. 2 of the "hall for the study of the Tae'an work system" in order to see how the institute teaches the students practical operations and how the students are studying management operations, so that they can operate in accordance with the established management rules of the national economy. There the students were studying the method of understanding and guiding enterprise management as a whole, as pointed out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, that is, the way of operation for the managers of industrial enterprises to perform their duty.

A gray-haired student was in front of a big illustration stand operated by electricity. The teacher told him to understand the actual conditions of an industrial enterprise. The student switched on and the explanation a-



Students are trained to be able economic management cadres

bout the actual conditions appeared on the illustration stand. Then he studied the explanation on the stand and promptly spoke of the contents of work a manager must understand and the concrete ways to understand them.

In this way, the students learn one by one what managers of industrial enterprises must actually carry out in the order of political work, mass discussion, pointing out ways of work, planning, allotment of work, guidance and control of execution, summing up and reallocation of work.

After the inspection, I had a short talk with Chong Chan Gun, 53, a student of this institute and a manager of a factory in Chongjin. He told me:

"I finished a primary school with difficulty before liberation. After liberation, under the warm care of the fatherly leader, I became a management cadre. But, I knew so little that I worked in an unreasonable way. I have

learned a great deal here. In particular, I have learned full well by actual operations what to do to manage an enterprise well in line with the requirements of the Tae'an work system."

From him I learned with high pride that thanks to the original educational policy set forth by the fatherly leader, a new radical change has taken place in training management cadres.

When I was about to leave the institute the vice-rector said that many foreigners visit the institute every year and showed me their impressions.

"...What I listened and saw at this institute is so wonderful that I do not know how to express my impressions...."

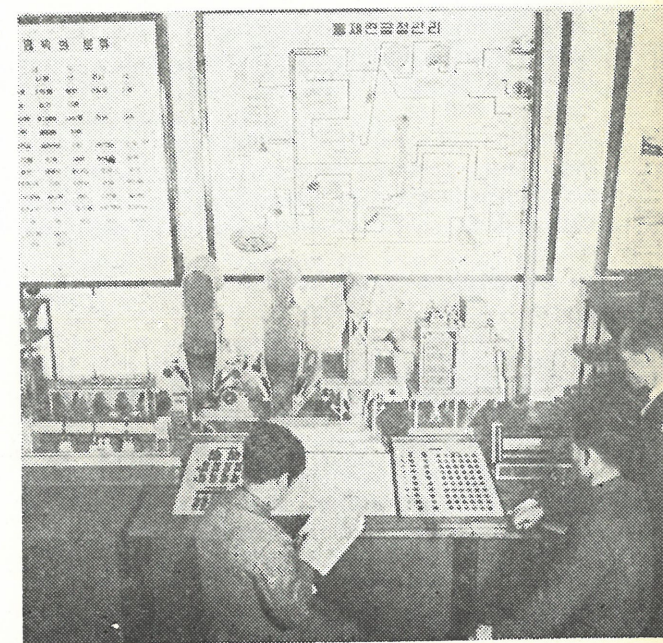
"As for my impressions on the training methods and educational equipment, the expression 'Long live the National Economy Institute!' would be proper, I think."

This is what an Italian visitor said.

The National Economy Institute, an ideal training centre of management cadres of our country prospering under the rays of Juche, will carry into practice more brilliantly the original educational policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and will add another brilliant page to the annals of the fatherland.

Kim Jong Man

The institute is well appointed to equip the students with modern science and technology



Our Consistent Efforts for Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The basic policy consistently followed by our Party in the struggle for national reunification is to attain the goal independently by the Korean people themselves, free from any outside interference, and by peaceful means on the democratic principle. In accordance with this basic policy, and reflecting correctly the requirements of the developments in our country and the wishes of our nation, our Party presented on many occasions the most fair and reasonable proposals for national reunification acceptable to anyone, and exerted every possible effort for their realization."**

The policy of reunifying the country independently and peacefully on the democratic principle is the most principled and reasonable one for the solution of the reunification question, a policy which is based on the immortal Juche idea of the great leader.

According to the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have advanced fair and realistic proposals a hundred and scores of times ever since the liberation and made every sincere effort to put them into effect.

We give some of them.

* * *

The Joint Conference of the North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations held in April 1948 proposed to reunify the country by a method of setting up a unified government through free north-south general elections after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea.

In June 1950, the Central Committee of the

Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland proposed to establish an all-Korea legislative body through free north-south general elections and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK offered to attain the country's peaceful reunification by establishing an all-Korea legislative body through the merger of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the south Korean "National Assembly."

In the postwar period our Party and the Government of the Republic have constantly striven for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

In October 1954, the 8th Session of the Supreme People's Assembly proposed to convene a joint conference of the representatives of the political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea or a joint conference of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the south Korean "National Assembly" in Pyongyang or Seoul.

In August 1955, in his report to the 10th anniversary celebration of the August 15 liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung offered to take a measure for withdrawing all the foreign troops from Korea, put the north and south Korean authorities under the obligation not to use force against the other side but to solve the national reunification question only by peaceful means, reduce the north and south Korean armies to the minimum and open a conference of the representatives of the north and south Korean authorities.

In September 1957, the great leader proposed to withdraw all the foreign troops from Korea, reduce the north and south Korean armies and realize trade, travel, correspondence and cultural exchange between north

and south at the First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly.

In August 1960, in his report to the 15th anniversary celebration of the August 15 liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung comprehensively reclarified the programmatic reunification proposals—the establishment of a Confederation of north and south Korea as a transitional step, the formation of an economic committee of representatives of businessmen in north and south Korea, economic cooperation and interchange, cultural exchange, correspondence and travel of people between north and south.

In November 1960, the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly discussed the problem of materializing the programmatic proposals for national reunification reclarified by the great leader at the 15th anniversary celebration of the August 15 liberation and advanced concrete proposals and recommendations for facilitating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In October 1962, at the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly, the great leader clarified again the absolutely just and concrete proposals to achieve the complete reunification of the country through a series of intermediary steps. They are to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south and reduce the north and south Korean armed forces to 100,000 or less respectively after the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea; to set up an economic committee composed of north and south Korean representatives to realize economic and cultural exchange and cooperation between north and south when the tension between north and south is removed; to establish a Confederation as an initial step towards reunification after the materialization of north-south exchange and cooperation; to set up a unified central government representing the people of all strata in north and south Korea through free all-Korea elections on the democratic principle to attain the complete reunification of the country after taking these intermediary steps.

In March 1964, the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly proposed to convene at an early date a joint conference of representatives of north and south Korean political parties and social organizations or other north-south Korean joint conference and to rehabilitate the destroyed south Korean economy, settle the problem of living of the

south Korean people, take the south Korean unemployed into the north and provide them with jobs and stabilized life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear again our Party's policy for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966 and the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly convened in December 1967.

The Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly held in April 1971 put forward an eight-point national reunification proposal which embodied the national reunification policy advanced by the great leader. It is to withdraw the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea; to reduce the north and south Korean armies to 100,000 or less respectively after the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops; to abrogate and nullify all the treacherous shackling treaties and agreements the south Korean puppet regime concluded with other countries; to hold independent, democratic, free north-south general elections to set up a unified central government; to guarantee all political parties and social organizations and individual personages the full freedom of political activities in all areas of north and south Korea for free north-south general elections and unconditionally release all the south Korean political "prisoners" and patriots who were arrested and imprisoned because of their struggle for national reunification; to establish a north-south Confederation; to realize mutual exchange and cooperation, correspondence and travel of people between north and south; and to convene a north-south political consultative conference to discuss the immediate national tasks and solve the national reunification question.

On August 6, 1971, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear, in his historic speech, that we were ready to have contact with the south Korean Democratic Republican Party and all other political parties and social organizations as well as individual personages at any time as a step for hastening the country's peaceful reunification.

The great leader's new negotiation proposal opened up a new phase in national reunification, ending the freeze between north and south which had lasted long.

Under pressure from within and without, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that had rejected any contact with the north came out to talks

with us. The north-south Red Cross talks started in December 1971 and the first north-south high-level talks were held in Pyongyang in early May 1972.

In May 1972 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the three principles— independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity— as the basic principles which both sides should adhere to to carry out the common cause of national reunification.

Thanks to the tireless efforts of our side, the North-South Joint Statement was published on July 4, which is based on the three principles of national reunification.

We have made persistent, patient efforts to realize the agreements of the North-South Joint Statement.

But, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have wantonly violated the principles of the statement from the moment they signed it and openly declared the "two Koreas" line at home and abroad at the bidding of US imperialism. This led to the rupture of the north-south dialogue and laid a great obstacle in the way of the country's reunification.

In June 1973, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung grasped in good time the grave situation created in our country, and made a historic speech "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country."

In the speech he advanced a five-point policy for national reunification, a new national-salvation proposal for preventing the permanent division of the country and nation and actively hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The five-point policy is to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between north and south, convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea, institute a north-south Confederation under the single

nomenclature of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, and to enter the UN under the single nomenclature—Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In March 1974, in order to eliminate tension and the source of war in Korea, consolidate peace in Korea and create prerequisite to independent, peaceful reunification, the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly proposed to replace the present Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement with the US imperialists holding the prerogative of supreme command of the army and the control over war means in south Korea.

In October 1975, at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified the just and realistic proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. They are to eliminate foreign interference, conclude a peace agreement with the US, form a national united front throughout Korea, and establish a north-south Confederation.

As you have seen above, our Party and the Government of the Republic have made inviolable sincere efforts for national reunification.

But, under the manipulation of the US imperialists, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi band have turned down all our reunification proposals and are trying in every way to create "two Koreas" in an attempt to perpetuate the division of the nation. They are also running amuck to ignite a new war in Korea.

The prevailing situation demands a stronger struggle against the splitters at home and abroad for hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Under the brilliant guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will frustrate the moves of the US imperialists and their stooges towards permanent national split and attain without fail the country's independent, peaceful reunification, the burning desire of the nation.

Pak Su Jin

Science and Technology Shining Brilliant in Our Long History

From old times the talented and wise Korean people have developed science and technology.

Pyongyang, once the capital of Koguryo, is a time-honoured historic, cultural city rich in the precious cultural assets of the nation.

There is the History Museum in Pyongyang.

Many relics kept in the museum—an astronomical chart of 2,000 years ago, sundials which showed the time of day down to minute, rain gauges, Koryo metal types, gold crowns, arms and others—tell the long history of our science and technology and their high level of development.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the first half of the 7th century our ancestors already built Chomsongdae, the world-famous astronomical observatory, thus greatly contributing to the development of meteorology and astronomy."

In the first half of the 7th century our astronomy further developed on the basis of the achievements made in ancient times.

According to the historical literature kept in the museum, there were Chomsongdae (astronomical observatory) and astronomers-meteorologists in Pyongyang in that period.

Chomsongdae in Kyongju is the oldest astronomical observatory still remaining in the world.

From ancient times our ancestors

observed solar eclipse and the movements of planets, shooting stars and comets.

In the period of Koguryo our forefathers engraved on stone astronomical charts. An astronomical chart, a copy from them, was discovered later. A star map was made in 1395, which was based on the astronomical chart and has come down to us. It preserves the original form of the astronomical map made in the days of Koguryo. The map is a big circle and has figure tables and explanations around it. The celestial pole with Polaris is in the centre and 1,467 stars are recorded exactly in 282 constellations.

The observation data of the constellations on the map were collected around the 1st century B.C. This astronomical map is one of the oldest fixed star charts in the world. It, together with the Chomsongdae and "Wongaryok" (calendar made with the winter solstice as a standard), is a precious material which shows the high level of development of our astronomy and meteorology.

Astronomy and meteorology in the first half of the 7th century became the basis of the subsequent development of astronomy and meteorology.

In the 12th century a sunspot was observed.

The systematic and close astronomical and meteorological observation led to the discovery of polar lights on June 9, 1519 (lunar calendar), which are very rare in our

country.

Our people developed agro-techniques from ancient times and collected data on them and systematized them theoretically.

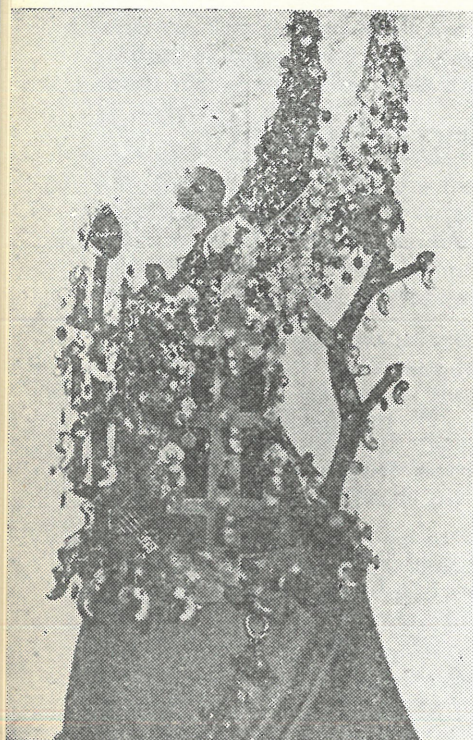
In the 15th century a great number of agricultural books including "Nongsa Chiksol," a book on rice culture, sowing, cultivating and weeding, and books on sericulture were compiled in our country.

In the 7th century a map on the whole territory was made and atlases were compiled.

In that period, "Rosabang," a book comprehensively systematiz-

An astronomical chart





A gold crown

ing the treatment of various diseases and medical science, was compiled. On this basis, "Tonguibogam,"

a medical encyclopedia of 25 volumes, was compiled in the 17th century and used for medical treatment.

In the first half of the millennium B.C. our country began to produce iron. In the 1st-7th century A.D. iron-making in our country highly developed.

In those days, iron was widely used to make arms and production tools and various daily necessities.

Metal working was on the highest level in the world in that period. Sun-shaped gold-copper ornaments of perforated design, gold-copper crown-shaped ornamental openwork, gold crowns, gold necklaces, gold bracelets, gold drops and other gold, silver and copper works can be cited as representative metal works.

In the 11th-12th century our ancestors made Koryo ceramics of graceful and quiet colors, beautiful and delicate designs and charming shape and wrote a brilliant page into the world history of ceramics.

Our publishing and printing was also highly developed.

In the 8th century our forefathers printed a great number of books

from wooden blocks, and in the 12th century they invented metal types for the first time in the world. In the 13th century the complete Koryo Buddhist literature was printed from more than 86,000 blocks. It is famous for its big size.

In struggle against foreign invaders our forefathers widely used fireballs. On this basis, they made gunpowder by a new method and invented firearms in the course of fight against the large-scale aggression by the Japanese invaders in the second half of the 14th century. They included Taejanggun-po, Hwapo and other guns and Cholryongjon and other shells. These guns were used by warships and contributed greatly to the building of mighty fleets in the 15th century.

In 1591, iron-clad tortoise boats were made for the first time in the world. The boats fully equipped with guns show the development of our military science and technology in those days.

As seen above, our forefathers were wise and talented and created resplendent science, technology and culture from generation to generation.

Kim Sun Hwa

Panamanian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Inaugurated

The solemn inauguration of the Panamanian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held in Panama City recently.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid stormy applause.

It was attended by Romulo Escobar Betancourt, President

of the University of Panama, Carlos Perez Herrera, member of the Legislation Committee of the Republic of Panama, Mario Augusto Rodriguez, Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper "El Panama America", and personages of various circles.

A report was presented at the meeting, followed by speeches. And a leadership body

of the said committee was elected.

President Romulo Escobar Betancourt was elected Chairman of the Committee.

The meeting also unanimously adopted a resolution on strongly supporting the Korean people's cause for national reunification.

Fiercely Raging Anti-fascist, Democratization Struggle of South Korean People

The south Korean people are waging a vigorous anti-"government," anti-fascist democratization struggle, in spite of the harshest-ever bloody suppression of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the fascist "revitalized system."

On March 1 more than 700 south Korean people of all walks of life held an anti-"government" protest meeting and published a "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

In their "declaration," they said about the south Korean situation:

1) The "division of powers" is in name only, the freedom of religion and conscience has been crushed and the freedom of speech and campus suffocated under the pretext of "national security."

2) Under the "South Korea-Japan Agreements" the south Korean economy is completely dependent on the Japanese economy and manpower is offered on the altar of the Japanese economy.

3) The present "regime" has become an international orphan and is forsaken even in Western society.

4) Under the one-man dictatorship the human rights are violated and south Korea is in a catastrophic state, losing purposefulness, sense of orientation and faith in democracy.

The "declaration" scathingly condemned the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and strongly demanded:

1) Repeal the "emergency measures" suppressing the freedom of the people.

2) Release the imprisoned democratic figures and students.

3) Guarantee the freedom of speech, assembly and the press.

4) Restore "parliamentary government" which has been rendered bogus owing to the "revitalized constitution."

5) Realize the independence of the judiciary.

The "declaration" said: "The present regime lost long ago the capacity to save the country from the

economic chaos. For this, the Pak regime should bear responsibility and step down."

The south Korean student youth are briskly conducting anti-"government" underground activities and publishing underground newspapers fully exposing and strongly denouncing the fascist outrages, treacherous criminal acts and injustice and corruption of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Alarmed by this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are further intensifying the suppression of the patriotic people and the anti-"government" people at the bidding of the US imperialists and with their backing.

The fascist gang arrested and imprisoned collectively the signatories to the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and initiators and attendants of the anti-"government" meeting and expelled a large number of progressive student youth and honest-minded professors from schools.

Such outrages of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique further strengthened the hatred and resistance of the patriotic people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean authorities harshly suppress the people today, even depriving them of elementary liberties and rights. This quickens the awakening of the south Korean people and rouses them to a powerful resistance. Where there is suppression, there will always be resistance. Where there is suppression, there is bound to be resistance, and where there is resistance, revolution will inevitably break out."

In mid-March over 2,000 believers of south Korea held a big anti-"government" meeting in Seoul in protest against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's brutal fascist repression of signatories to the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and people connected with it and published a statement.

The statement noted that those personages connected with the "declaration" did not commit a crime but only advocated social justice and human rights, expressed an indignation with the fascist

gang's outrageous suppression of them, and warned that the action of the "government" towards them will be followed.

Many leaflets were scattered in universities and colleges in Seoul, resolutely denouncing the fascist outrage of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and demanding the repeal of the murderous "emergency measures" and the release of the arrested people.

The leaflets supported the "declaration for democracy and national salvation," introduced and explained the contents of the "declaration" and condemned and flayed the fascist gangsters for their cruel repression of the signatories to the "declaration" and those people connected with it.

At a time when the south Korean people of all walks of life were coming out more and more stoutly against the atrocious fascist suppression of the Pak Jung Hi cutthroats, more than 60 journalists of the south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo" had a meeting in front of the newspaper office and staged a demonstration.

They expressed their indignation with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique committing a fascist outrage of trampling underfoot and stamping out the freedom of the press and other elementary democratic freedoms, published a declaration manifesting their resolution to "fight to the end" and staged a demonstration.

Recently a deluge of letters came to the traitor Pak Jung Hi, warning: "Why do you Pak Jung Hi remain indifferent to 17 million peasants?" and "we will overthrow the fascist regime before ploughing this spring." And the quisling is trembling with terror.

The leaflets entitled "Let's hold high the banner of democracy and national reunification" prepared and scattered by Seoul University and many other universities and colleges called for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, denounced the US imperialists' criminal moves towards a nuclear war in Korea and strongly appealed: "All exploited and oppressed people, all humiliated people in misery, come out and join us in struggle. Let's band together closely and form a big flame, and dash shoulder to shoulder towards the bulwark of the arrogant 15-year-old dictatorship with an unshakable resolution never to retreat."

They reflected the long pent-up resentment of the south Korean student youth against the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and clearly showed their burning desire for the democratization of south Ko-

rean society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Patriotic student youth of south Korea arrested on account of their anti-fascist, democratization struggle state proudly at the murderous court of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique: "We don't recognize the revitalized constitution and emergency measures. So we reject your trial"; "We are not afraid of being hung or shot to death. We only hope for freedom"; and "We'll fight on resolutely against the revitalized constitution, emergency measures and press gag."

The south Korean workers are fighting against exploitation and oppression, today when people of all strata and student youth are waging a strong anti-fascist, democratization struggle.

More than 1,500 workers of the Pusan branch of the Muham Industrial Company fought fiercely, demanding: "Pay retirement allowance at once!" "Pay back wages immediately!" "Don't force upon us long overtime work!" Workers of many clothing factories in Seoul launched a mass struggle in demand of a pay hike of 50.8 per cent.

All these struggles are just patriotic battles against the barbarous terror rule and fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi fascist outfit and for the democratization of society, the right to live and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean people are fighting for their just cause with an indomitable fighting will, underground, at court and even in prison, not fearing the bayonet and gallows of the enemy. They thereby are giving greater anxiety and terror to the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang and shaking their fascist terror rule to the core.

In a vain attempt to save themselves from ruin, the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang, totally isolated internally and externally, are further intensifying their fascist repression and making desperate efforts, clinging more tightly to the sleeves of their US and Japanese masters.

Those who go against the aspiration of the people and the demand of the time can never live long.

The patriotic south Korean people of all segments will meet the desperate efforts of the enemies with stronger resistance, wipe them out to the last man, democratize society without fail and hasten the sacred cause of national reunification.

Choe Song Sok

RECORDS OF THE TRAITOR'S CRIMES

Dirty Injustice and Corruption of the Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The vices of the south Korean authorities are appalling. They have unlawfully amassed a huge amount of money by exploiting the south Korean people and bartering away the country and the nation and are sated with personal pleasure and prosperity by running companies and hotels with that money."

Since they usurped "power" at the point of the bayonet at the bidding of US imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have frantically amassed fortune to enjoy their personal pleasure and prosperity and strengthen their military fascist system.

Their major means of making money is to barter away the country and the nation to their US and Japanese masters and obtain "aid" and "loans."

Since their assumption of puppet power, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique have illicitly amassed fortunes by diverting a considerable portion of the military and economic "aid" obtained from the US imperialist aggressors by offering south Korea

as the latter's colony and military base. In recent years they got 80,000 million *won* from the US imperialists by faithfully following the latter's criminal "two Koreas" line.

It is an open secret that the traitor Pak Jung Hi obtained 130 million dollars from the Japanese authorities under the pretext of settling the "claims for Japanese reparations."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique gained huge "political funds" by giving foreign monopoly capitalists various "concessions" and "special favours."

In the last ten years, they received secretly 10 million dollars from the US Gulf Oil Corporation as their "political funds."

They obtained over 800 million dollars of credits from the Mitsui Zaibatsu of Japan and used part of them as their "election funds," and got one million dollars of "political funds" from the Mitsubishi Zaibatsu.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique employ cunning methods in making fortunes; they pocket money through the conclusion of double contracts with the Jap-

anese monopolies or through the embezzlement of a considerable portion out of foreign capital introduced.

In signing a loan contract for urea fertilizer factories with Japanese monopolies, they embezzled 9 million dollars by adding them to it. They introduced 13,240,000 dollars under the excuse of construction of an aluminium factory and pocketed nearly a half of them. They brought in 100 million dollars for the building of the Pohang iron works and used part of them as their "election funds".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique amassed colossal fortunes through all sorts of frauds in conspiracy with comprador capitalists.

In the first days of their assumption of "power," they advertised loudly that they were "cleanhanded and upright" and "would wipe out old evils," but they took huge "political capital" from dishonest money-makers.

They allocated a large sum of "loans" to comprador capitalists including the "Kumsong financial group" to make big fortunes and took a vast amount of bribe from

them.

Through the "four big scandal cases" ("bill fluctuation," the "Walker Hill case", the "Saenara Auto case", and the "pinball machine smuggling case"), they got 20 million dollars from comprador capitalists, and through the "excessive profit case" (wheat flour, sugar and cement smuggling case), they took 6,900 million *won* from them.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made the "Seoul Bank" and seven other banks give 7,400 million *won* of loans to the bogus companies including the "Kumrok Trade Stock Company" through the "KCIA" mediation and earn huge "profits" through various frauds. Then they pocketed most of them and shared some of them among their underlings. They also amassed huge fortunes through unlawful loaning, embezzlement and tax administration.

The fascist Pak Jung Hi clique did not hesitate to sell out fellow countrymen as cannon fodder for their master, US imperialism, to make money.

In May 1965, they received 120 million dollars from their master, offering south Korean young and middle-aged people as cannon fodder for US imperialism in the war of aggression in South Viet Nam.

In order to make money, they even sell out fellow countrymen to foreign monopoly capitalists as slaves and develop "Kisaeng tourism."

It is known to the world that

the traitor Pak Jung Hi amassed by all sorts of dirty and criminal means a fortune of more than 100,000 million *won* and deposited 20 million dollars in banks in the United States, Japan and Switzerland.

The money gathered dishonestly by "ministers" and "vice-ministers," "national assemblymen", brasshats of the puppet army and other privileged circles accounts for 50 per cent of the total issue of the "Hanguk Bank."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique run companies and hotels with their ill-gotten fortunes to make money, and squander a huge amount of money on luxurious and riotous living.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi keeps a restaurant called "Arirang House" in a busy street in New York and is the real manager of the first-class hotel called "Waikiki Resort" in Hawaii. He makes secret investments in south Korean companies. Through the "Honam Oil Refinery," in collusion with the US Caltex Company, he nets 4,000 million *won* every year.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, who had nothing but a US-made pistol over ten years ago, when he usurped puppet power, has now become one of the ten big financial cliques.

In order to "justify" his vices, the traitor Pak Jung Hi wrote off an article of the constitution stipulating that "The President cannot do business activities."

The Pak Jung Hi clique, isolated and rejected within and without, are trying hard to ship abroad ill-gotten fortunes.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi bought a plane worth 5,000 million *won* from the United States for his personal use and keeps it ready for runaway and bought a 22-storied building "Korea Centre" in the United States to live after his flight from south Korea.

He is now carrying abroad a huge amount of wealth in a crafty way through his underlings. To flee quickly in case of emergency, he has built an underground storehouse in Chongwadae and keeps there gold bars and jewels worth thousands of millions of *won*.

As you have seen above, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are frantically making money to live in luxury as now, even after their collapse.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are the arch quislings, traitors to the nation and daylight robbers.

It is quite natural that today the south Korean people should brand the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime as an "exhibition of vices" and the "seat of injustice and corruption" and strongly condemn and denounce it.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the author of injustice and corruption, will not be able to escape from the stern judgement by the people.

Pak Song Gon



The African Peoples Are Winning Their Revolutionary Cause of Anti-imperialism and Independence

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today it is an irresistible trend of the times that the world's people are taking the path to independence.

"Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America have courageously risen in a sacred liberation struggle, firmly taking their destiny in their hands, and are dynamically forging ahead along the path to independence and self-support in order to consolidate and develop the national independence and gains of revolution they have already won."

It is an irresistible trend of the times that the world's people are taking the path to independence.

Today imperialism-colonialism, the old force, is declining and ruining; the new-emerging forces are moving from victory to victory.

This trend of our era is clearly seen on the African continent. Many countries on the African continent, once called a colonial continent, have won independence through their national-liberation struggle. Almost all the imperialists-colonialists have sustained a historic defeat and been driven out of Africa.

The African peoples still under colonial yoke are intensifying the national-liberation struggle as never before.

At present the independent African states far exceed 90 per cent of the total area of the continent.

This is the fruition of the resolute struggle of the African people, who realized the truth that only through struggle they can free themselves, to cut off the colonial yoke on the continent.

The victorious national-liberation struggle of the African people greatly strengthened the world anti-imperialist revolutionary forces. It

is one of the factors which further deepened the general crisis of imperialism.

FOR BUILDING A NEW LIFE

Having taken their destiny into their hands, the peoples of the newly-independent African countries chose the road of independence to build prosperous countries with their own strength and natural resources.

They are waging a worthwhile struggle to eliminate age-old backwardness and poverty and build a new life, overcoming all manner of difficulties and obstacles.

African countries are striving to destroy the imperialists' economic footholds and defend their national interests and rights.

Algeria nationalized all oil, machine, chemical and electric companies, factories and enterprises owned by the imperialist monopoly capitalists, and thus brought a favourable phase in the rapid development of her national economy.

The Libyan people nationalized US imperialist oil monopolies and other oil export and import and supply corporations to deprive the imperialists of their foothold of plunder and create favourable conditions to develop the country's oil industry.

The Congo also nationalized mining and transport means owned by foreign monopolies, and forestry and electric power and food industries.

Tanzania, Malagache, Togo and many other African countries have taken drastic measures against the imperialist monopolies.

The peoples of many African countries endeavour to develop national industry with their own natural resources. Many countries steadily increase investment in industry to build new factories and enterprises.

Their struggle is bearing fine fruits.

Mali has built over 30 small and medium

factories and enterprises using domestic raw materials, which greatly contribute to the development of the national economy.

Somalia turns out a great part of daily necessities of domestic raw materials and resources, for which she entirely depended on import.

The peoples of the newly-independent African countries are also striving to develop agriculture.

Land is distributed, agricultural cooperatives organized, irrigation projects conducted and advanced farming methods introduced. Many African countries are diversifying agriculture from monoculture, boosting agricultural production.

Now the imperialists cannot control and plunder the African continent at will economically any longer.

SMASHING SUBVERSIVE AND SABOTAGING MOVES OF IMPERIALISTS

The African people strive to build a new life, waging a fierce struggle against the aggression and subversive and sabotaging acts of the imperialists.

The imperialists resort to all conceivable crafty and vicious means for aggression such as armed intervention, coup d'etat and economic and cultural infiltration.

This shows that their ambition to block the African people's advance and regain their lost footholds has not changed.

In 1964 the US imperialists sent their 7th fleet into the territorial waters of Tanzania in an attempt to occupy Zanzibar. In 1967 and 1973 they instigated the Israeli aggressors to ignite the Middle East war. In 1970 they incited the Portuguese colonialists to launch armed invasion against Guinea.

It was none other than the United States that supported for ten years the colonialists in their barbarous war of genocide against the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau who waged the national-liberation struggle, arms in their hands.

But each time the machinations of the US imperialists were frustrated by the resolute struggle of the African peoples.

The US imperialists are committing all manner of subversive and sabotaging acts on the African continent. Since 1960 they engineered reactionary military coup nearly 30 times in the progressive African countries.

At present the US imperialists are working more craftily and viciously to prevent the African peoples from uniting against imperialism and for independence. According to their stratagem of "divide and rule," they try to divide and alienate the newly-independent African countries and destroy them one by one.

With no desperate moves, however, can they alter the resolute anti-imperialist, independent stand of the African peoples.

The Sudanese Government and people wiped out the counterrevolutionary elements who raised an armed rebellion at the bidding of the United States, and forced US "diplomats" out of the country.

The Somalian Government expelled from the country all the "peace corps men" who committed destructive and sabotaging activities for eight years.

At the end of last year, the Mozambique people resolutely foiled the plot of the counterrevolutionary elements to overthrow the present government at the instigation of the imperialists.

The US imperialists said that they would occupy the oil fields by force. This threat and blackmail of the oil-producing countries also failed. The US imperialists offered lethal weapons to the South African racists to oppose the African countries. This attempt fell through as well.

In recent years the African peoples have gained a good experience; they fought imperialism, in unity and won victory under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and independence.

The African countries, together with the socialist countries and the countries of the new-emerging forces, forced the South African racists out of the United Nations at the 29th session of the UN General Assembly. The 30th UN General Assembly session branded Israeli Zionism as racism and adopted a resolution on condemning it and a resolution on embargoing the export of weapons and oil to the South African racists. This was due to the active role of the countries of the new-emerging forces.

The African people's history of struggle is a history of victorious struggle of the peoples advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The African peoples will certainly win their revolutionary cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Pak Song Ho



"Korean Reunification Is the Most Urgent Demand of the Time That No Force on Earth Can Check"

It is the unanimous aspiration and desire of the entire Korean people and the people of the world and the irresistible demand of the time to pull the US imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and achieve Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The progressive world public loving peace and justice strongly demand the immediate dissolution of the "UN Command" and the unconditional withdrawal of the US troops occupying south Korea.

* * *

The appeal of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization said:

"The US army occupying south Korea is an obstacle to Korean reunification and the author of tension in Korea and the source of constant danger of war there.

"The military occupation of south Korea by US imperialism and its aggressive policy constitute not only the root cause of all the miseries and sufferings of the Korean people but also a great menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

The Swiss paper "La Vue Uvrier" noted:

"World public opinion demands the withdrawal of the US imperialist troops from south Korea. This is a fully just demand. The pullout of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea is the prerequisite to Korean reunification desired unanimously by the entire Korean people."

The Kuwait paper "Kuwait Times" pointed out:

"The United States is trying vainly to keep occupying south Korea, overruling the UN resolution, in an attempt to perpetuate Korea's split.

"Ours is not an era when the imperialist forces could act at will but an era when the new-emerging forces de-

sirous of living independently have emerged as the masters....

"If the United States pulls its army out of south Korea according to the UN resolution and concludes a peace agreement, the Korean people will solve successfully by themselves all problems, big and small, which would arise after that."

Deputy-delegate of the South-West African People's Organization in Algeria said:

"The United States must withdraw all foreign troops occupying south Korea under the UN flag according to the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session and conclude a peace agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"We actively support the policy of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

"If the US imperialists venture to ignite war, turning a deaf ear to the voices of the world peace-loving people, they will not be able to escape the severe condemnation of the world peace-loving people."

The Arab Lawyers' Association pointed out in its statement:

"We strongly demand that the United States immediately disband the 'UN Command' in south Korea and withdraw its aggression forces from south Korea without delay together with all the lethal weapons illegally brought there, in accordance with the just resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session.

"The Arab Lawyers' Association will continue to extend full support and firm solidarity to the just cause of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification."

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers noted in its statement:

"...It is an urgent problem of world interest to put into effect the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly session.

"The United States must pull its troops out of south Korea according to the UN resolution.

"This is the prerequisite to the fair solution of the Korean question."

In his report to the Third Meeting of the AAPSO Presidium held in the capital of Democratic Yemen, Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization said:

"In order to maintain a durable peace in Korea and achieve Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, first of all the US troops must withdraw from south Korea.

"Now that the just resolution on the Korean question was adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly session, the United States cannot escape the obligation to execute this resolution.

"The United States should dissolve 'UN Command' in south Korea and take its aggression troops out of there at once."

The members of the "group for the study of the history of the revolutionary activities and works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin-American students in Europe said:

"We strongly demand that the US imperialists, in compliance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session, immediately dissolve the 'UN Command,' withdraw their troops occupying south Korea under the cloak of 'UN forces' and replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

"If the United States continues to try to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops and create 'two Koreas,' even today when a UN resolution was adopted, it will only reveal more clearly its aggressive nature before the world people."

The US paper "Guardian" said:

"It's time for a campaign to begin in this country demanding the US get completely out of south Korea—now!

"There are sufficient anti-war, anti-imperialist and Korea-support groups in the US to mount such an 'out now' campaign right away. Politically, the domestic climate is better today than ever before for such a campaign.

"We suggest that all progressive and left forces increase the attention they pay to the Korean question, taking stands against the US and its Seoul puppets whenever possible—at meetings, demonstrations, resolutions and through campaigns directed toward the masses and Congress."

The resolution on Korea adopted at the International Conference against Fascism held in India noted:

"The conference calls upon the peace organizations

of all countries and the world's peace-loving people to extensively organize committees to support Korean reunification and further strengthen the solidarity movement for an early realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Secretary of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association pointed out:

"In order to promote Korea's independent and peaceful reunification we will conduct campaigns demanding the United States respect the results of vote taken by an overwhelming majority of the UN member nations and immediately withdraw from south Korea."

The Pakistani weekly magazine "Dail O Nahar" stressed:

"The policy of independent and peaceful reunification based on the great Juche idea fathered by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, commands unreserved support of the people the world over.

"The Korean people will, in the future too, enjoy the wholehearted support of the world progressive people in their struggle to frustrate the imperialist scheme to perpetuate the national split."

Sudanese Secretary of the Association of Asian and African Journalists and Writers and Editor-in-Chief of the Sudanese News Agency noted:

"The world progressive and revolutionary people are firmly convinced that the heroic Korean people armed with the idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great genius and thinker, will surely overcome all difficulties in their way and achieve the great sacred cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

In its statement the Denmark-Korea Friendship Association emphasized:

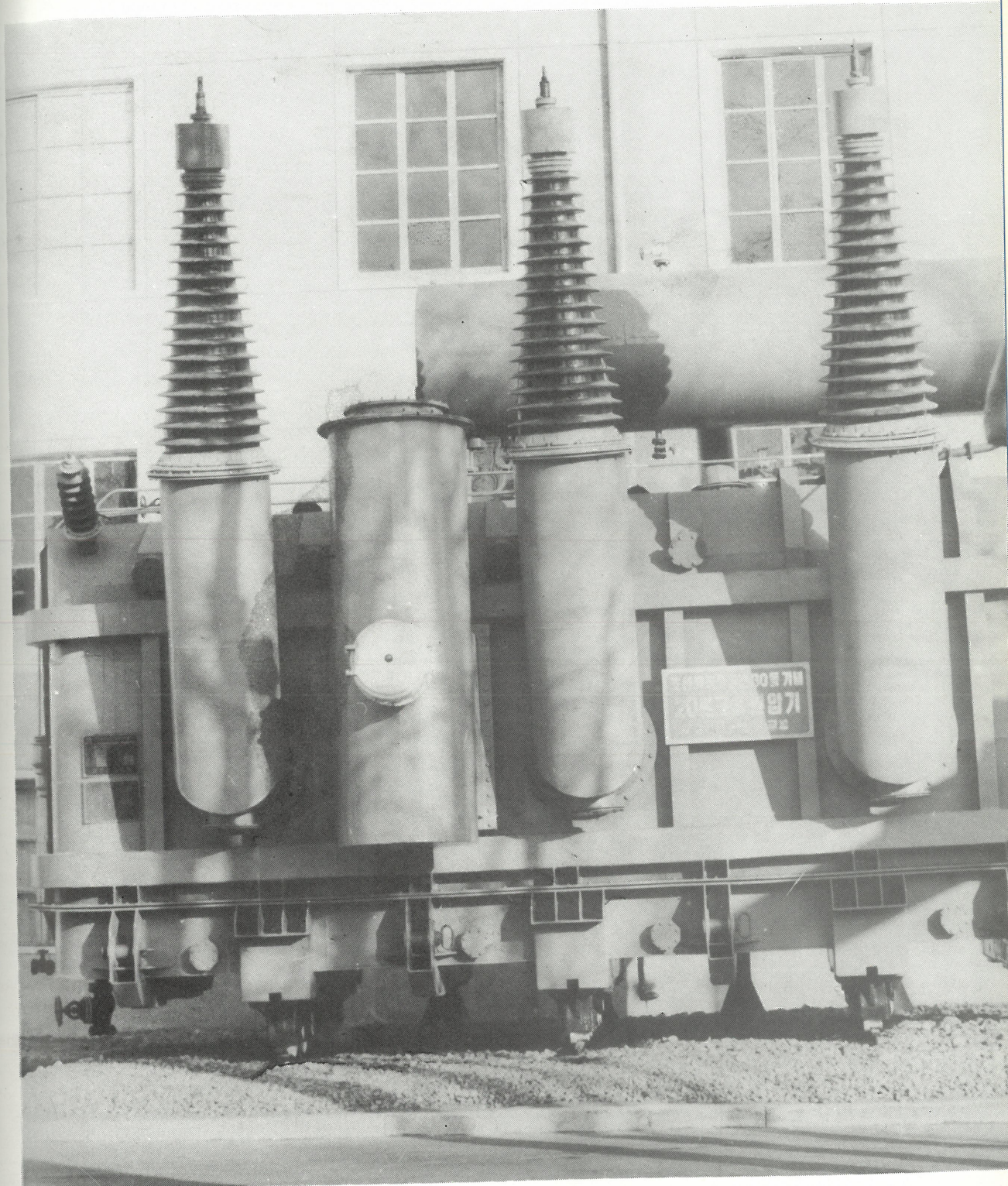
"The five-point policy of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and reflecting the aspiration and will of the entire Korean people is a just one for Korean reunification.

"Korean reunification is the most urgent demand of the time that no force on earth can check.

"If the US authorities act rashly going against the trend of the time, history will severely punish them."

Head of the "group for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Europe stressed:

"If the US imperialists do not withdraw from south Korea but persist in aggression, intervention and division, going against the trend of our age, an era of independence, they will suffer a more ignominious defeat."





STACK 3



PER. DIV.
OCT 18 197
NYPL

반제자주의 기치밑에 굳게 단결하자!

Korea Today

8
1976